

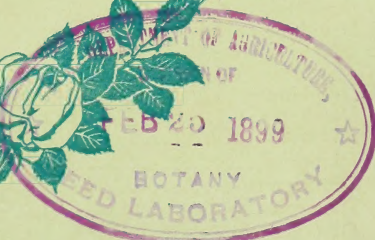
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EST'D 1853.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES



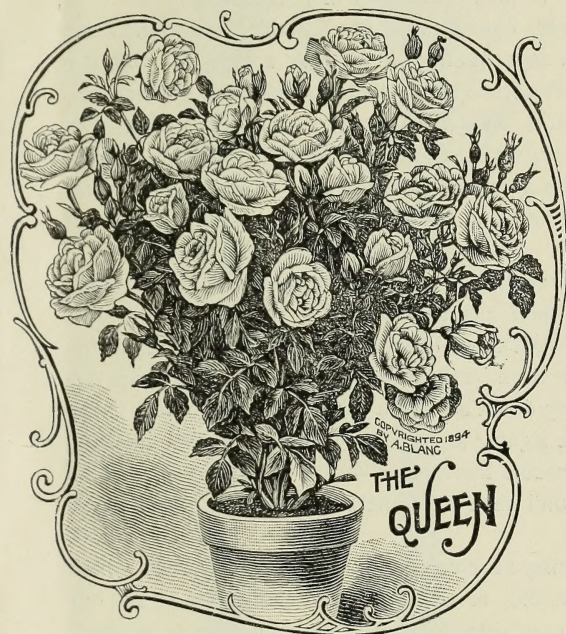
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

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Painesville Nurseries

.... DESCRIPTIVE.... No. 1.CATALOGUE.....



In 1853 the first small plantings to grow trees for a local trade were made on what are now the grounds of the Painesville Nurseries. From this beginning, year by year, plantings have been increased, new departments added, until to-day we have in our home nurseries over 1,200 acres devoted to the production of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy Border Plants, etc. One of the largest sets of Greenhouses in the country devoted to the production of Plants, consisting of 45 large houses nearly all new or recently rebuilt, all provided with the most modern and best approved heating and ventilating apparatus and supplemented with a large amount of hot bed sash; all devoted to the propagating of such Hardy Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Vines and Fruits as can be best started under glass and to the production of a full line of tender greenhouse and

bedding plants, including a choice assortment of Ornamental Decorative Plants, Palms, Ficus, Crotons, Dracenas, etc.

Located in Northern Ohio our nurseries extend for over two miles along the banks of Lake Erie, protected from early and late frosts and severe climatic changes. No section is better adapted to the production of healthy, hardy, well rooted, thoroughly ripened nursery stock.

No other nursery in the United States possesses so great a variety of soil, ranging from gravelly loam and deep muck to the heaviest clay, enabling us to grow a large assortment and yet plant each kind on soil especially adapted to the varying requirements of different varieties, producing the fibrous, healthy roots necessary to enable trees to bear transplanting to a different soil or climate.

The best grown stock must be properly dug, handled, cared for and packed to obtain the best results, large quantities being ruined every season through the ignorance of best methods or lack of proper facilities; we have the largest, costliest and best equipped cellars and packing houses in the business; in cellars are stored large amounts of stock, absolutely safe from cold or climatic changes during winter and kept back from early growth in the spring, that can be handled and shipped without exposure at proper time for planting in different localities.

We are thus able to offer the largest assortments grown by one firm and to supply purchasers direct from our own grounds Trees and Plants for Orchard, Garden, Public Grounds, Park, Street, Lawn, House or Conservatory planting, from seedlings to selected specimens, in large or small quantities.

OUR endeavor is to offer a full list of varieties best suited for market and home use ; covering the entire season ; weeding out kinds that do not generally succeed or that are superseded by newer varieties ; offering in the newer introductions only such as we have reason to believe are improvements on the older sorts and will prove of permanent value.

Do not plant too many varieties ; a few kinds known to be desirable in your locality and market will prove a much better paying investment than long lists a few of a kind ; for profit confine your lists to a few of the leading market varieties, using enough of other kinds to fill out season for home use, and to test the new sorts as to their desirability in your locality.

In our spring catalogue (No. 2) we offer a very complete list of vegetable, flower and farm seeds. The gratifying increase in sales of this department year by year assures us that our efforts to furnish tested seeds of high vitality, grown from best selected stocks, are appreciated.

Personal inspection is cordially invited; visitors always welcome; should take pleasure in showing you over our grounds ; the best time to inspect trees, etc., is during the growing season.

Remember our firm and nursery names " The Storrs & Harrison Co.," " Painesville Nurseries." We receive many complaints about goods sold as coming from " Lake Co. Nurseries," " Great Northern Nurseries," etc., Painesville, O. There are no such establishments.

Our specialty is direct deal with customers, employing no soliciting agents in any manner. A large amount of stock is furnished dealers in trees, plants, etc., and if they contract to procure of us the entire amount of their sales, we permit them to represent the stock sold as coming from our nurseries. Many of these men have been handling our stock for years and are doing a perfectly honest, legitimate business. If any doubt as to the reliability of any one trying to sell you stock, write us, giving his name before signing any orders. Some dealers take advantage of our reputation in effecting sales and procure their stock where it can be picked up cheapest ; we know nothing of the transaction until their customers write us, complaining of stock, poor packing, not true to name, etc.

☞ All dealers are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

With over forty years' experience ; with every department carefully systematized and under the personal supervision of an experienced manager or member of the firm ; with unsurpassed facilities for the prompt and accurate filling of all orders, large or small, from stock of our own growing, handled but once, graded to the highest standard and packed right ; we solicit orders, confident of our ability to perform all we promise, and realizing that honest deal and pleased customers are the only basis of continued prosperity.

We issue the following catalogues, which will be mailed free to all applicants, except No. 1, for which we charge 10 cents.

No. 1. (This one). Descriptive of Fruit and Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Hardy Plants, etc., revised and issued from time to time as editions become exhausted.

No. 2. Issued annually about the 1st of January. About 160 pages, describing the leading varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., with Price List.

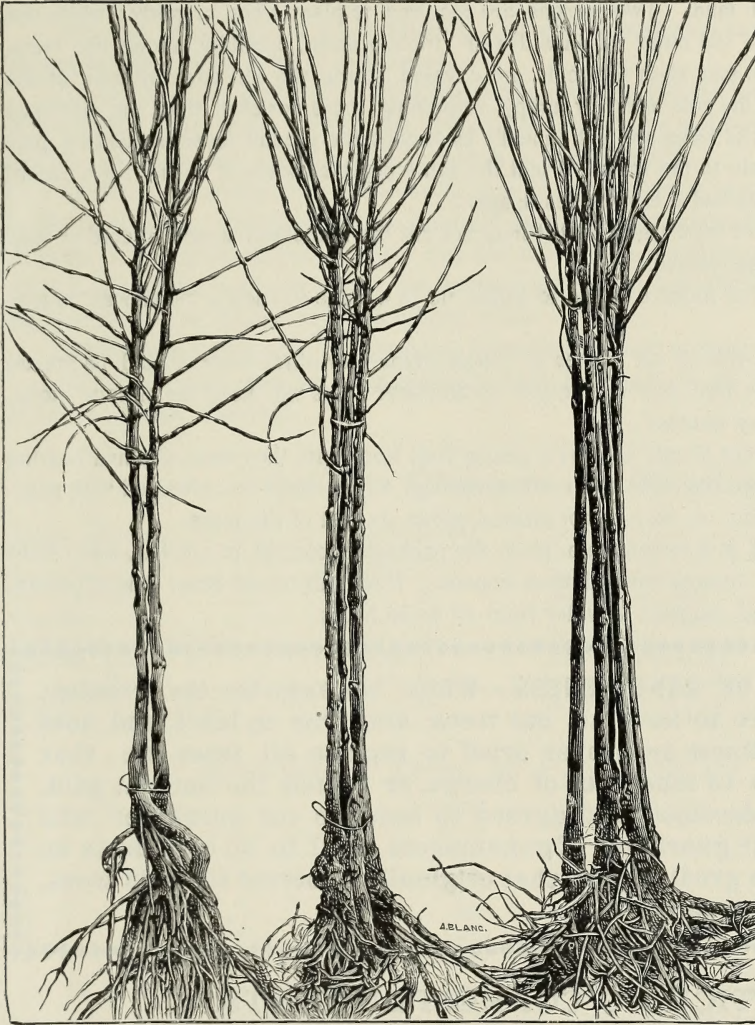
No. 3. Issued in August. Descriptive of Holland and other Bulbs, Winter Blooming Plants, Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, etc., with Price List.

Always address

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

Painesville, Ohio.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.



FIRST CLASS 2 YEAR STANDARD PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY. GROWN BY S. & H. CO.

SUCCESS depends in a large measure on the treatment given stock after received by the planter. Thousands of well-grown healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One hour's exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

It may be taken as an invariable rule that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is wet or not well drained. It should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn, and should be well prepared for planting by deep plowing and liberal manuring if not in good condition.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in the Dwarf or Pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by cutting back the last year's growth in such a way as to give the tree the shape desired, thinning out superfluous branches wherever they interfere with the symmetry of the tree.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in position, and when the roots are covered, stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding ground. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground loose in planting, permitting the air to penetrate to the roots. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery, except Dwarf Pears should be planted 3 to 4 inches deeper.

Remove all label wire from trees, that it may not cut the branches; keep a record or map of the names and varieties planted.

If the trees are tall or much exposed to winds, tie to a stake in such a manner as to prevent chafing.

As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size. The ground between the rows can (with advantage to the tree) be cultivated with potatoes, cabbages, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ORDERS should always be placed early before assortments are broken; it is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in fall and set stock aside in cellar ready for shipment at any desired date.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors, also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted.

To insure attention all correspondence, inquiries, etc., should be written on a separate sheet from order, with name and address on both.

In filling orders, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling with correct name), unless the party ordering says no substituting, in which case we will fill the orders so far as we can and return the balance. Those who are not well posted in the character of the different sorts will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, kind of soil, etc., and we will make the selection according to our best judgment.

We are located on main lines Lake Shore and Nickel Plate, Lake Branch of P. & W. R. R.'s, have Am., Nat., U. S. and local electric Exp. Co.'s, giving us direct connections and prompt service for all shipments.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damage caused by delay or miscarriage.

The necessity of giving plain directions about marking and the mode of conveyance is one of the utmost importance. When full instructions for marking and forwarding are not given, we use our best judgment, but in so doing assume no responsibility.

Mistakes, we make them occasionally, and hold ourselves in readiness to promptly rectify so far as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted on receipt; if not right, write us at once good-naturedly, if you can, but write anyhow, stating exactly what the trouble is. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons or treatment of stock after receipt, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

Small trees, vines, etc., can be safely forwarded by mail to any part of the United States.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill or suitable reference.

Suitable Distances for Planting.

Apples, Standard.....	30 to 40 feet.	Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet.
" Dwarf.....	8 to 10 "	Currants.....	3 to 4 "
Pears, Standard.....	18 to 20 "	Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 "
" Dwarf.....	10 "	Raspberries, Red.....	3 to 4 "
Peaches.....	16 to 18 "	" Black.....	4 to 5 "
Nectarines and Apricots.....	16 to 18 "	Blackberries.....	5 to 7 "
Cherries, Sweet.....	18 to 20 "	Strawberries, Rows.....	1 by 3½ "
" Sour.....	15 to 18 "	" in Beds.....	1½ by 1½ "
Plums.....	16 to 20 "	Asparagus, in Beds.....	1 by 1½ "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 "	" in Field.....	1 by 3 "

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre.

2 feet each way.....	10,890	15 feet each way.....	194
3 " " ".....	4,840	18 " " ".....	135
4 " " ".....	2,723	20 " " ".....	110
5 " " ".....	1,742	25 " " ".....	70
6 " " ".....	1,210	30 " " ".....	48
8 " " ".....	680	33 " " ".....	40
10 " " ".....	430	40 " " ".....	28
12 " " ".....	302		

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, Strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for planting is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the early spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are not equal to trees fresh dug in the spring. If the heeling is properly done there could be no greater

mistake, as young trees, if left standing in the nursery rows, are fuller of sap and much more likely to be injured by frost during the winter, while if dug in the fall the amount of sap is reduced, the wood appears more fully ripened, and if treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured and can be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and trees early planted are more likely to live and make twice the growth of late planted trees.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than thirty degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up to the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. When evergreen boughs are not easily obtainable and winters are severe, the trees may be entirely covered with earth.

SPRAYING.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated the fact that Spraying at the proper time and properly done for protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight, is the best if not the only sure remedy against these enemies of the horticulturist and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who have practiced this mode of protection.

Any of the Agricultural Exp. Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

FORMULAS.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds ; quicklime, 4 pounds ; water, 40—50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. —For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound ; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water.—For fungous diseases.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 1 pound ; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties.—For insects which chew.

London Purple.—This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons

exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. —For insects which chew.

Hellebore.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce ; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature.—For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ; boiling water, 1 gallon ; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5–10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. —For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

A complete descriptive catalogue and price list will be sent on application ; showing a full line of spraying pumps and outfits, including the Weed kerosene attachment for mechanically mixing kerosene and water, dispensing with the labor and trouble required in making kerosene emulsion.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

THE time of ripening is given for average season in Northern Ohio ; in other sections North and South, seasons will vary as to locality.

The past few years have witnessed a wonderful development of knowledge of improved methods of fighting insect enemies and diseases of fruit, and in the manufacture of spraying machines and other appliances for the proper application of remedies. A little care and attention now enables the fruit grower at small cost to protect and bring to maturity in good condition his crops of fruit.

APPLES.

The following list are all well tested sorts, and we believe includes the best for general planting and market use.

Apple trees will thrive on nearly all well-drained soils. The area for their cultivation is being extended by the introductions of new and hardy varieties especially suited to many sections where the older varieties have not succeeded ; by making proper selection of varieties fruit can be had in perfection with ordinary facilities for storing nearly the entire year.

☞ Those starred (*) are the Russian and hardier kinds.

DWARF TREES—On Paradise stock can be furnished in a select list of varieties covering the season. These trees or bushes are very productive, generally maturing fine specimens two years after planting. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruit.

SUMMER.

***EARLY COLTON**—Abundant and annual bearer. Form regular, nearly round, of uniform medium size. Color yellowish white. In many sections better than Ey. Harvest. Aug.

BENONI—Vigorous and productive. Yellow, nearly covered with dark crimson ; tender, juicy. Aug.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, round, straw color ; tender, sub-acid, productive. Aug.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good ; good bearer. Aug.

KESWICK CODLIN—Large, pale yellow, tender, juicy ; excellent for cooking ; productive and early in bearing. Aug. to Oct.

***RED ASTRACHAN**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful, productive. Aug.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Aug.

SOPS OF WINE—Medium, dark crimson; juicy, sub-acid. Aug. and Sept.

***TETOSKY**—Hardy as a crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy pleasant, acid, aromatic. Aug.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—One of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens before Early Harvest. July and Aug.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

AUTUMN.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

ALEXANDER—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardness. Oct.

***HASS**—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Oct. and Nov.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. Sept. and Oct.

MUNSON SWEET—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.

***OLDENBURG** (Duchesse of)—Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow streaked red, rich sub-acid flavor, juicy and good. The best known Russian sort, valuable in all sections for both market and home use. Sept.

PUMPKIN SWEET—(Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.

RAMBO—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. Oct. to Dec.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. One of the largest and handsomest of apples. Sept.

SWEET SWAAR—Fruit large, roundish, flattened; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, rich, spicy and good. Oct.

WESTERN BEAUTY—Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor good. Oct. and Nov.

WINTER.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Tree very hardy and thrifty; fruit large, round and smooth; black, dotted with whitish specks; flesh yellow, juicy and of a delicious flavor. It is a remarkable keeper. Dec. to Apr.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the most popular varieties in northern states. Jan. to Apr.

BEN DAVIS—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous. A profitable market sort. Dec. to Mar.

***BOTTLE GREENING**—Native of Vermont. Tree hardy, vigorous grower. Fruit medium, greenish yellow, shaded crimson in sun. Flesh white, sub-acid, almost melting. Jan. and Feb.

***BELLE DE BOSKOOP**—Tree vigorous; comes into bearing early and produces abundant crops. Fruit good size; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy; flavor brisk sub-acid, rich, and of very good quality. Jan. to Mar.

***BABBITT** (Western Baldwin)—The tree is a very strong, large grower; leaves large and tough. Fruit large, roundish, deep red; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich, fine acid. Jan. to Mar.

***BOIKEN**—A handsome Austrian variety unexcelled as a fine cooking fruit, medium to large, yellow sometimes with red cheek, a late keeper—at its best in April or May. Tree an annual bearer, extremely hardy, thick, heavy, perfect foliage, well adapted to resist atmospheric changes. Extract from letter written June 27, 1898: "Now, in regard to Boiken apples, the original trees are now loaded with the sixth consecutive crop. We mention this to indicate its disposition to bear annually, which to us is a great consideration, especially where you get the fine keeping qualities, coupled with the fact that as a cooking apple it has no equal in the spring, when it is at its best. We have marketed each year several barrels of fruit in Philadelphia, and it has always sold at the outside price. All things considered, we believe it is a very desirable variety for the orchard man. We do not mean to say that it is a choice dessert apple. It is rather too acid for this, but its very acidity makes it specially valuable for culinary purposes." Very respectfully, S. D. WILLARD.

BISMARCK—Originated in New Zealand, introduced into Germany, has been sent to nearly all apple-growing sections in the old world, and has fruited in many parts of U. S. and Canada. Tree short, stocky grower, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one-year grafts have produced several fine specimens and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Two-year single-stem trees about 18 inches high produced fine specimens with us. Claimed to be a winter fruit, keeping into March. Our specimens ripened in Sept. in a hot, dry, early season.

COOPER'S MARKET—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. Dec. to May.

CLAYTON—Large, greenish yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, sub-acid. Productive, good kitchen and market sort. Nov. to Mar.

DANVER'S SWEET—Tree productive and upright; fruit medium size greenish yellow, with orange blush; flesh yellow, firm and sweet; excellent. Dec.

DOMINIE (Winter Rambo)—A large, flattened greenish-yellow apple, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Nov. to April.

***FAMEUSE** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Nov. to Feb.



BISMARCK APPLE.

FALLAWATER (Tulpehocken)—Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish-green, with a dull red cheek; tree a strong grower and good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

FLORY (Flory's Bellflower)—Medium to large; rich yellow, tender, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Nov. and Dec.

GREEN SWEET—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best winter sweet apples. Dec. to April.

GOLDEN RUSSET (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

***GIDEON**—Tree hardy as a crab, vigorous, an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color rich golden yellow, with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. In form and general appearance resembles the Yellow Bellflower. Nov. to Jan.

***GRIMES' GOLDEN**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. Jan. to April.



GREENVILLE.



GANO.

***GREENVILLE**—A valuable sort. Seedling of the old, well-known Maiden Blush, which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness, possessing all the good points that have made its parent so popular. Originated in 1874; it has proven a healthy free-growing tree, productive and annual bearer. Fruit large, light waxen yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Has been kept in ordinary cellar until June. Dec. to Apr.

***GANO**—Like Ben Davis in growth, productiveness, hardiness and size. A much handsomer fruit, being nearly covered with deep dark red, making it one of the most attractive market varieties. Dec. to Mar.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer. Nov. to May.

HURLBUT—Medium, slightly conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with dark red; tender, juicy, mild, sprightly, sub-acid; a great bearer. Oct. to Dec.

JONATHAN—Medium, pale yellow, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of lively red; flesh white, juicy, spicy, sub-acid, fine grained, rich. Tree a slender grower, very productive. An excellent fruit and favorite market variety. Nov. to Apr.

KING (King of Tompkins Co.)—Large, handsome, striped red and yellow. Abundant, annual bearer; flesh rather coarse, tender, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Nov. to Mar.

***MCINTOSH RED**—Medium, nearly covered with dark red, tender and juicy. Extra fine quality. Nov. to Feb.

MANN—Medium to large, deep yellow; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy, an upright grower; early annual bearer and a late keeper. Jan. to April.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A very large, dark red winter apple from Arkansas. Original tree claimed to be over 70 years old, sound and still bearing. Is being largely planted for a market variety in the west as superior to Wine Sap. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Nov. to Apr.

- ***NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant, annual bearer. Jan. to June.
- NORTHERN SPY**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Jan. to June.
- ***ONTARIO**—Fruit large, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright, rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic. Jan. to April.
- ***PEWAUKEE**—Medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed; flesh yellowish white, melting, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy; quality good to best. Jan. to June.
- ***PETER** (Gideon's "Best of All")—A Minn. seedling of the Wealthy which it resembles, but ripens four to six weeks later. Strong upright grower, exceedingly hardy, productive. Nov. to Jan.
- PARADISE WINTER SWEET**—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. Dec. to Mar.
- ***ROLFE**—A magnificent large dark red apple. Originated in Maine. Hardy, vigorous, productive, annual bearer. Quality extra fine. Where known, outsells all others of its season. Nov. to Jan.
- RAWLES' JANET** (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. Free grower, prolific bearer. Feb. to Apr.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A popular market sort in many sections. Nov. to Feb.
- RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Large, greenish-yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer. Dec. to Apr.
- ***SUTTON BEAUTY**—One of the most desirable of recent introductions, beautiful and valuable. Originated in Massachusetts, where it is now the leading market apple; has proven one of the best in western New York. Medium to large, roundish, handsome, waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, good quality, keeps well. Tree a free grower and productive. Nov. to Apr.
- ***SCOTT'S WINTER**—From Vermont. One of the best, long-keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.
- STARK**—Early and abundant bearer, vigorous grower. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Jan. to May.
- ***SALOME**—Tree a strong grower; holds its fruit firmly; early and annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer. May and June.
- TALMAN'S SWEET**—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive. Nov. to April.
- TWENTY-OUNCE** (Cayuga Red Streak)—Its handsome appearance and extremely large size makes it a favorite market variety. Greenish yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly pleasant flavor. Oct. to Jan.
- WALKER'S BEAUTY**—Originated in Pa. Tree a strong, upright grower. Fruit very large; color crimson on yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid. Jan. to June.
- WAGNER**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. Dec. to May.
- WHITE PIPPIN**—Fruit large, greenish white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich, sub-acid flavor. Jan. to June.
- ***WALBRIDGE** (Edgar Red Streak)—Fruit medium, handsome, striped red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Tree a vigorous grower. Especially desirable in cold sections for its hardiness and productiveness. Mar. to June.

***WEALTHY**—Healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; very good. Doing well in nearly all sections, one of the most desirable late fall and early winter varieties. Oct. to Jan.

***WOLF RIVER**—A handsome apple, originating at Fremont, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiarly spicy flavor. Jan. and Feb.

WINESAP—Medium, conical, lively deep red; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, rich sub-acid flavor; fine quality. Largely planted for market in west and southwest. Dec. to Mar.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—An old variety, native of Pennsylvania; justly esteemed for its productiveness and fine quality. Tree moderately vigorous. Fruit medium, smooth, yellow, shaded crimson with red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid, good. An excellent shipping apple and a general favorite wherever known. Dec. to Feb.

CRAB APPLES.

EVERY garden and farm should possess at least a few Crab Apples. Trees are ornamental, handsome growers, and when in bloom or producing their loads of highly-colored fruit make beautiful specimens that grace any situation. Perfectly hardy and succeed on all kinds of soil in the most exposed locations; annual bearers, usually fruiting the second season after planting, producing large crops of beautiful fruit that can be canned, cooked, jellied, dried or preserved, and many of the newer varieties are pleasant and rich as table fruits; for cider or vinegar they are unequalled.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

HYSLOP—Fruit large, produced in clusters, deep crimson covered with blue bloom. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Oct. to Jan.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid; good. Oct. and Nov.

MARTHA—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A rapid, stiff grower, perfect pyramid in tree; great bearer of the most beautiful fruit; bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; mild, clear tart, surpassing all others for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Oct. and Nov.

POWERS' LARGE—Waxen white, shaded and striped with crimson and yellow; sharp yet mild acid; fine for cooking. Oct.

TRANSCENDENT—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. By many considered a good eating apple; skin yellow, striped with red; one of the most popular. Sept. and Oct.

VAN WYCK SWEET—Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; sweet and tender; small core. Oct. and Nov.

WHITNEY'S No. 20—Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green; striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. A fair dessert fruit, and one of, if not the best, for cider and vinegar. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green, glossy foliage. Really deserves a place in our apple list; there are few early varieties of so much merit. Aug.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium size; almost round; fine amber or golden color, with tinge of red in sun; fine for preserves.

PEARS.

THE cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. They succeed in most soils but do best on a rather heavy clay or loam. One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper

time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

Another important point is thinning the fruit; when trees set a large crop this should always be done when fruit is about one-third grown. Pears budded on seedling Pear stock make a Standard tree best adapted to permanent orchards; budded on French quince stocks make a Dwarf tree adapted to yards, gardens, etc.; they are very productive, usually commence fruiting the second season from planting. Not all kinds succeed well on the quince but with a proper selection of varieties, careful cultivation on good well-enriched soil they prove exceedingly remunerative when planted in large orchards for market culture.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form.

For years we have made Pears one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks. Having made special study of methods of propagation and growing, and having soil especially adapted to their culture, we claim that no better and few equal Standard or Dwarf are or can be grown.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER.

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular; succeeds best as a Standard. D. and S. Aug. and Sept.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. A splendid pear, ripening before Bartlett. D. and S. Aug.

DOYENNE D'ETE—A beautiful, melting sweet pear, yellow shaded red, small size. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. S. First of Aug.

EARLY HARVEST—Resembles Lawson in tree and fruit. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is the best early market variety. S. July and Aug.

KOONCE—Originated in So. Illinois; has been largely planted and is the only successful early market Pear in that and other sections. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium, yellow with carmine cheek, ripens with the earliest. D. and S. July and Aug.

LAWSON (Comet)—Fruit large for so early a pear; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh juicy and pleasant; yet like many popular market fruits, not of highest quality. D. and S. July and Aug.

LECONTE—Seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Resembles the Bartlett somewhat in fruit and time of ripening. Has proven very profitable at the South. S. Sept.

MADELEINE—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. S. Aug.

MARGARET (Petite Marguerite)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season. D. & S. Last of Aug.

SOUVENIR du CONGRESS—A very large, handsome Pear, resembling Bartlett in shape. Smooth, lively, yellow with bright red or carmine cheek. Moderate quality. S. Aug. and Sept.

TYSON—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S. Aug.

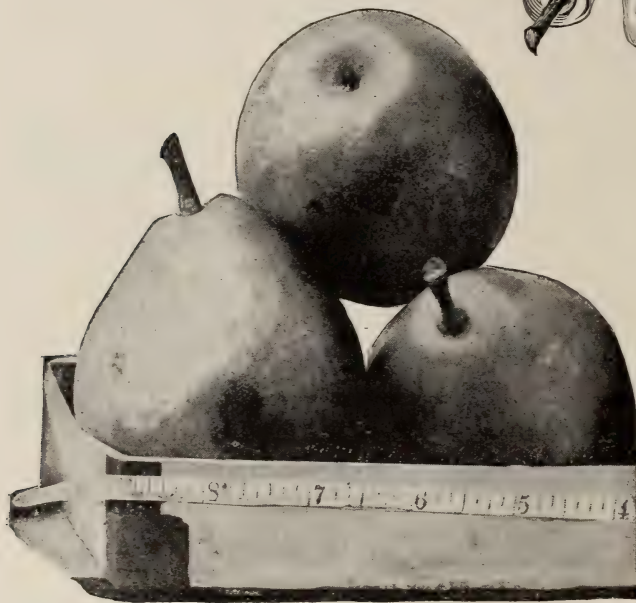
WILDER—One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper; tree vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive. Fruit small to medium; bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality good; one of the best early market sorts. D. and S. First of Aug.



AUTUMN.

ANJOU (Beurre d' Anjou)—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; the best for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Should be in every collection. D. and S. Oct. to Jan.

ANGOULEME (Duchesse d' Angouleme)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. It succeeds to perfection and is always fine on the quince; its large size and beautiful appearance makes it a general favorite and the most profitable market variety as a Dwarf. D. and S. Oct. and Nov.



ANJOU.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive. One of the best autumn pears. S. Sept. and Oct.

BUFFUM—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. S. Sept. and Oct.

COLUMBIA—A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, Bartlett and Seckle, combining many of the valuable characteristics of each. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit good size, highest quality, rich, well flavored, high colored, handsome. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

CLAIRGEAU—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, somewhat granular, with a perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty render this a valuable market sort. S. Oct. and Nov.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

GARBER—One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Keiffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. S. Sept. and Oct.

HOWELL—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine, red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early annual and profuse bearer; hardy and valuable. One of the best for both home and market. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.



Reck, Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WORDEN-SECKEL.

It is a seedling of the Seckel. The flesh is a dull white, very juicy, buttery, melting, finegrained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its distinguished parent, and which it far surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. It ripens early in October, and can be kept in good eating condition until December. It bears in clusters, as seen in cut, which is no exaggeration of its size or beauty.

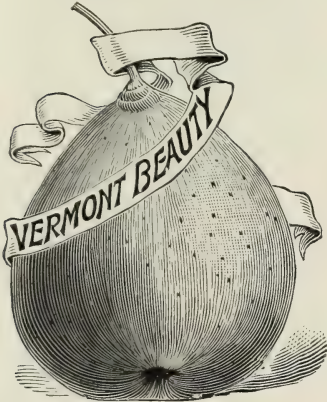
IDAHO—Large apple-shaped Pear of excellent quality, small core and nearly seedless; flesh white, tender and buttery. Tree more subject to blight than most of the leading sorts. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

KIEFFER—Tree very vigorous and ornamental; commences bearing young, exceedingly productive; probably more trees of it have been planted during past eight years than of all other varieties; while not of best quality, properly ripened it is a fair dessert fruit and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily on the market; its shipping and keeping qualities are unsurpassed. S. Oct. and Nov.

LOUISE BONNE—Large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. One of the best on the Quince. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

ONONDAGA (Swan's Orange)—Very large, fine rich yellow; melting, juicy, vinous and fine, though sometimes variable. Tree very vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Oct. and Nov.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; of first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive. S. Oct.

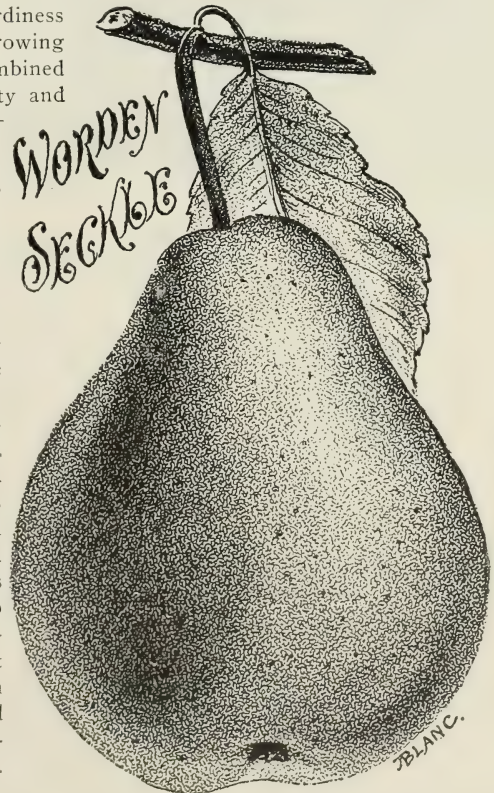


SECKEL—Small, skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Tree a moderate grower. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

VERMONT BEAUTY—An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. Its hardiness and free - growing qualities, combined with its beauty and

excellent quality, make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions. D. and S. Oct.

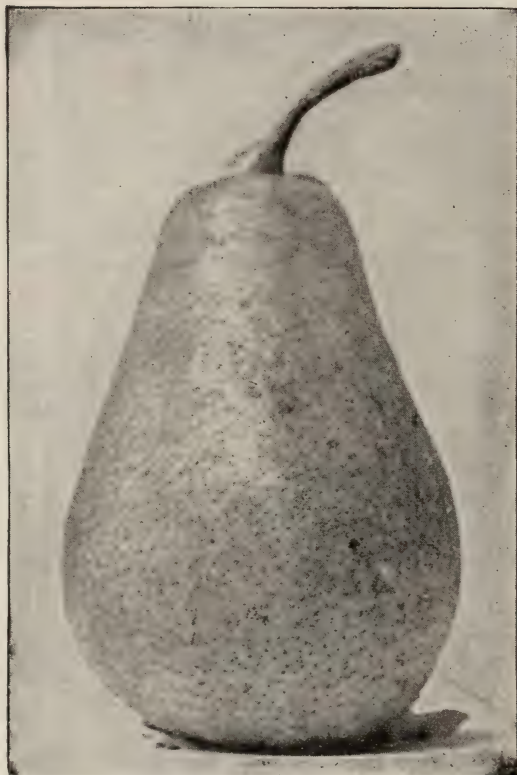
WORDEN-SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Grown under like conditions, we think it will average a half larger. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, but is a little brighter red on one side, and a light golden yellow on the other, sprinkled with very faint russet dots, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. We know of no other Pear which combines such high quality, rare beauty and great productiveness, and probably no other has been received with such universal favor, or has called forth from competent critics so much spontaneous praise, and so little criticism. D. and S. Oct.



WINTER.

BORDEAUX—Largest size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. Dec. to Mar.

EASTER—Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the finest winter pears. Best on quince. D. and S. Dec. to Feb.



HENRY.

HENRY—Grown from French pear seed in South Illinois in 1871. The long desired winter variety; hardy, vigorous, not inclined to blight; large size, fine quality, long keeper, lasting into February with no more care than required for Ben Davis Apple. Prolific, annual bearer; color, rich yellow. Resembles Bartlett in shape, size and flavor. Has received first premium for best new pear from State Horticultural and South Illinois Horticultural societies. The best pear specialists of Illinois unite in recommending it as superior to any other winter pear in size, quality and color. D. and S. Dec. to Feb.

LAWRENCE—Medium yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. D. and S. Nov. and Dec.

MT. VERNON—Medium size, light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A good late pear. D. and S. Dec.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. D. and S. Feb. to Mar.

LINCOLN CORELESS—The original tree always free from blight, and with few exceptions produced annual crops. Trees are good growers with large healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is high colored and handsome, flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic. Claimed to be the best shipper, of the best quality, and the largest, handsomest and latest of winter pears. D. and S. Dec. to Mar.

PEACHES.

THE Peach requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes, or potash in some other form. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

In planting, always reduce stem about one-third and cut side branches to about one bud.

Our annual budding of Peach ranges from 750,000 to 1,000,000 trees, grown on bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any old trees, free from borers or insect enemies.



Reck Litho Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

CARMAN.

Large, roundish, with yellow skin red blush on sunny side. Tender and melting, rich, sweet and of superior flavor. **Extremely hardy**; a good shipper. Ripens with Early Rivers.

Our land and climate is admirably adapted to the production of stocky, well-rooted, thoroughly ripened trees; using only Tennessee natural pits for seedlings and buds from young, thrifty stock for propagating insures perfectly healthy trees. Our large trade in the peach belt of Ohio and Michigan, where hundreds of acres of our trees are in bearing, and where we have customers among the large planters who have depended on us for their stock for over twenty years, is the best evidence as to quality and purity of our stock.

A select list of varieties covering the season in this section from early July until winter, including all the leading market varieties and newer introductions of merit. Varieties marked (c) are clings.

ALEXANDER(c)—Standard early sort, medium size, pale, covered with rich tinge of crimson on sunny side; white, tender and juicy. Middle July.

BARNARD'S YELLOW RARERIPe—Medium; yellow, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. Hardy and productive. First to middle of September.

BEER'S SMOCK—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

BOKARA No. 3—Raised from seed procured from Bokara, Asia; has been fruited in Iowa several years and found the hardiest and best peach known there. Is highly recommended by prominent horticulturists, including Prof. Budd and Silas Wilson. Tree has stood 28 degrees below zero with but little injury to tips, and produced fair crops of fruit after 21 below. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek, of good quality, perfect freestone; skin tough; a fine shipper. Aug.

BRONSON—An excellent market variety from Michigan. Large, yellow with red cheek, sweet and rich. Hardy and productive. Last Sept.

CROSBY—Medium, roundish, slightly flattened, bright yellow, splashed with carmine; immensely productive and very hardy; flesh yellow, good quality. Sept.

COOLIDGE'S FAVORITE—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent; productive. Middle to end of Aug.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A magnificent large yellow peach, of highest quality; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest. Last of Sept.

CHINESE CLING (c)—Large, creamy white, shaded and marbled with red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. First of Aug.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm; five days earlier than Smock; strong grower and a heavy bearer. Sept.

CANADA (Early Canada) (c)—Resembles Alexander, white flushed with red cheek; unusually hardy, very prolific. One of the best early sorts. July.

CHAMPION—Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. Hardy, productive; a good shipper. Aug.

CAPT. EDE—From South Illinois, where it is largely planted; said to be an improved Elberta, ripening ten days earlier. Large, yellow, excellent quality, handsome, good shipper. Early Sept.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general, long distance, profitable, market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything, ripening at same time. Aug.

CONKLING—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early Sept.

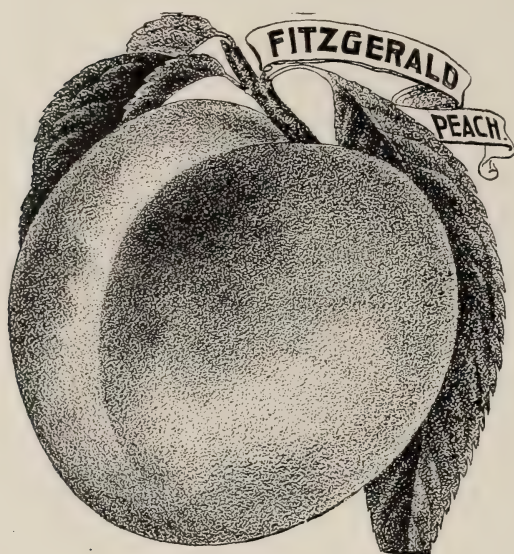
EARLY MICHIGAN—A very profitable early white fleshed market sort, almost an exact counterpart of Lewis. Early Aug.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Follows Early Crawford.

EARLY RIVERS(c)—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early in Aug.

ENGLES MAMMOTH—A very large, fine, late market sort, resembling Late Crawford; more productive and later. Oct.

FOSTER—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Last of Aug.



FITZGERALD—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit; flesh deep yellow, best quality.

From report Canada Experimental Farm:

"Among new varieties Fitzgerald is perhaps the most promising. It is of the Early Crawford type, and apparently an improvement on that old favorite. The fruit buds are more hardy and the young trees will begin to bear the second year from planting. The fruit is large; skin bright yellow suffused with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; stone not as large as in Crawford." Last of Aug.

GREENSBORO (c)—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

GOLDEN DROP—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last Sept.

GLOBE—An improved Crawford Late. Tree a vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit large, globular; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

HALE'S EARLY (c)—Medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh melting, juicy and high flavored. Middle of Aug.

HILL'S CHILI—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit where hardy varieties are a necessity. Last of Sept.

HEATH CLING(c)—Very large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting; valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time. Oct.

HORTON'S RIVERS—A seedling of Early Rivers, of which it is a counterpart in size, color and quality, but is a perfect freestone and follows Early Rivers in time of ripening; hardy and prolific and will undoubtedly supersede its parent for a market variety. Aug.

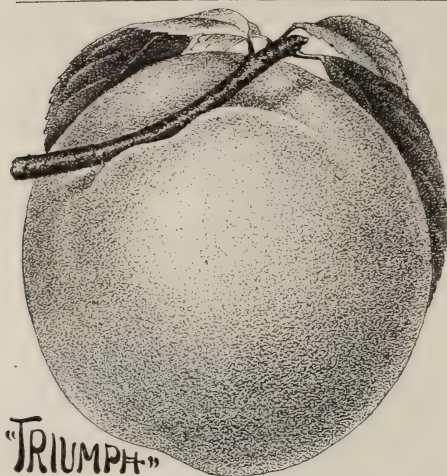
JAQUES' RARERIPe—Large, roundish; dark yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh yellow, juicy, slightly sub-acid; a good market sort. Middle of Sept.

KALAMAZOO—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek, flesh thick yellow, superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer, hardy and productive. Sept.

LEWIS—Earliest white flesh freestone, vigorous grower, very hardy, immensely productive; must be properly thinned. Skin white, rich crimson cheek; good shipper. Early Aug.

LARGE EARLY YORK—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious, vigorous and productive. End of Aug.

- LEMON CLING** (c)—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek, somewhat resembling a lemon in form; flesh yellow, tinged with red at the stone. Hardy and productive. Middle to last of Sept.
- LEMON FREE**—The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; is immensely productive. One of the most valuable sorts for home use or market. Last Sept.
- MARSHALL'S LATE**—Very large, deep yellow; immensely productive, ripening midway between Smock's and Salway, filling an important gap. First of Oct.
- MOUNTAIN ROSE**—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early freestone peaches. Should be in every collection. First of Aug.
- MILLER'S CLING** (c)—Vigorous grower, healthy and hardy. Large, perfect form and color; flesh golden yellow, very sweet. Remarkable for its long-keeping qualities; have kept the fruit for two weeks in an ordinary room with no sign of rot or decay. Middle of Sept.
- OLD MIXON CLING** (c)—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high-flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.
- OLD MIXON FREE**—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white fleshed sorts. First half of Sept.
- PROLIFIC**—A fine large variety, ripening after Ey. Crawford. Fruit large, attractive, firm; one of the best shippers; flesh yellow, fine flavor. Tree a very strong grower; hardy and productive. Sept.
- PICQUET LATE**—Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, of highest flavor. One of the best late sorts. Oct.
- REEVES' FAVORITE**—Large roundish; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. Sept.
- RED CHEEK MELOCOTON**—A well-known and popular old variety; large, oval, yellow, with deep red cheek, and a good, rich, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive. About 10th of Sept.
- STEPHENS' RARERIPÉ**—A vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored. First Oct.
- STUMP THE WORLD**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of Sept.
- SUSQUEHANNA**—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red; melting, rich and good. Shy bearer in most sections. Last of Aug.
- SMOCK FREE**—Large, yellow with red cheek, bright yellow flesh. Enormously productive. One of the very best market sorts. Last Sept.
- SMOCK CLING** (c)—Large, oblong; yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Sept.
- SALWAY**—Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.
- SCOTT'S NONPAREIL**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.
- SCHUMAKER** (c)—Fruit medium to large; deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy and melting; a good shipper. Last of July.
- SNOW'S ORANGE**—Medium to large size; yellow flesh, melting and juicy. Is being planted largely for a market variety; its hardness, productiveness, fine appearance, etc., combining to make it a profitable sort. Sept.
- SWITZERLAND**—A Michigan seedling said by some of the large growers to be the best and most profitable white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white, with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stephens', ripening between the two. Sept.



SNEED (c)—The earliest peach known; originated in the South, where it has fruited for several years. Ripens 8 to 10 days before Alexander, and, on account of its earliness, has proven very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality, resembling its parent, Chinese Cling; productive. July.

TRIUMPH (c)—Earliest yellow flesh peach in the United States. For many years peach growers have been looking for a yellow flesh peach early as Alexander, with good eating and shipping qualities. This demand is met in the Triumph. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow with red and crimson cheek. The best fruit growers and horticulturists of the age have given the strongest testimonials to its value. July.

WONDERFUL—A seedling of Smock's, which it resembles in all ways. Last Sept.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE (c)—A remarkably hardy, handsome, productive sort. Very large, fine quality; yellow with red cheek; excellent shipper; very profitable market sort. Sept.

WAGER—Fair size; good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree eminently hardy, healthy and long-lived, yielding good crops years when most sorts fail to bear. Highly esteemed for canning. A week later than Crawford's Early.

WHEATLAND—Fruit large to very large; quality best; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower. A most excellent shipper. Between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.

YELLOW RARERIPE—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hales. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor. Round fruit, brilliant, showy and the earliest yellow freestone peach; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Aug.

PLUMS.

THE Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections, succeeding best on heavy soil or in soils in which there is a mixture of clay. The market for good fruit is unlimited, and now that it is known a little care and attention at proper times will insure a crop, they are being planted in large quantities.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the curculio, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The fungus disease known as black knot must be promptly cut out and burned on its appearance.

ARCH DUKE—A valuable addition to the list of late market varieties. Fruit large, dark colored, hangs to tree well; flesh hard; an excellent shipper. Early Oct.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude de Bavay)—Medium, roundish oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent. Remarkably productive. Last of Sept.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, somewhat striped; of most excellent quality. Tree hardy, a strong grower and good bearer. Middle of Sept.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

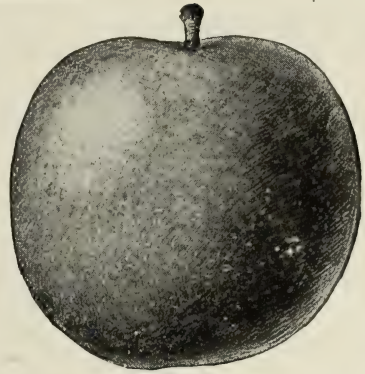
DUANE'S PURPLE—Large size, roundish oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. Aug.

DIAMOND—A large, magnificent new Plum, one of the most attractive; enormous size, dark purple, with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, productive and hardy. Sept.

EMPIRE—Originated in Cortland Co., N. Y., where it is largely grown and promises to become a very popular orchard sort. Large, oval; color dark purple, excellent quality. Tree productive, hardy and vigorous. Early Sept.

FRENCH DAMSON—Hardy, an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium, dark copper color, with a rich bloom. Tree a very moderate grower. Oct.

FIELD—Tree an upright, strong grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, oval, reddish. Seedling of the Bradshaw, which it resembles, but is ten days earlier. A very valuable variety. Aug.



EMPIRE.



LOMBARD PLUM—5 YEARS OLD—ORCHARD OF S. & H. TREES AT BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

LOMBARD (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety. Very popular, and planted in greater numbers than any variety on the list. Last of Aug.

- GUEII** (Blue Magnum Bonum)—Fruit large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; immensely productive, comes into bearing young, carries full crop to maturity. Tree very vigorous and hardy; one of the best growers; a profitable market variety. Early Sept.
- GERMAN PRUNE**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying, and valuable both for market and home use; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. Moderate grower. Sept.
- GENERAL HAND**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. First of Sept.
- GRAND DUKE**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. Moderate grower. Last Sept.
- GIANT PRUNE**—The largest prune known, fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each; oval, dark purple, excellent quality. A very slow grower. Sept.
- IMPERIAL GAGE** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet; rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.
- ITALIAN PRUNE** (Fellenberg)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.
- LINCOLN**—Reddish purple, showy and attractive; flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet. Aug.
- McLAUGHLIN**—Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Last of Aug.
- MONARCH**—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, dense foliage, an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish, oval, dark purplish blue, perfect freestone. Follows Grand Duke in ripening. Oct.
- MARY**—Originated at Euclid, Ohio, where it has been fruiting for past twelve years; supposed to be a cross between Duane's and Yellow Gage. Original tree is a sturdy grower; spreading habit, very glossy foliage; a fine ornamental tree; annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium, golden yellow, covered with a delicate white bloom. In quality ranks with the very highest; always selected by visitors as the best of thirteen varieties. One of the handsomest and best. Should be in all collections where beautiful fruit of the highest quality is desired. Aug.
- NIAGARA**—Resembles Bradshaw in all ways.
- POND** (Pond's Seedling, Hungarian Prune)—A magnificent, very large English plum, light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sept.
- PISSARDI, OR PURPLE LEAVED**—A small-sized tree with rich, purple leaves, which retain their color through the season. One of the finest purple-leaved trees for ornamental planting.
- PRINCE OF WALES**—Round; reddish purple; medium size; tree very hardy and a great bearer. Early in Sept.
- PETER'S YELLOW GAGE**—Medium to large, Pale yellow, sometimes shaded red; very rich and juicy. Tree hardy in wood and bud; good grower and productive. Aug.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy; often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Sept.
- SARATOGA**—We are unable to distinguish it from Lombard in either tree or fruit.
- STANTON**—Tree an upright, vigorous grower. Fruit medium size, round, dark purple; flesh yellow, rich, sugary, excellent quality; very prolific; valuable for canning and table use. Last Sept.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

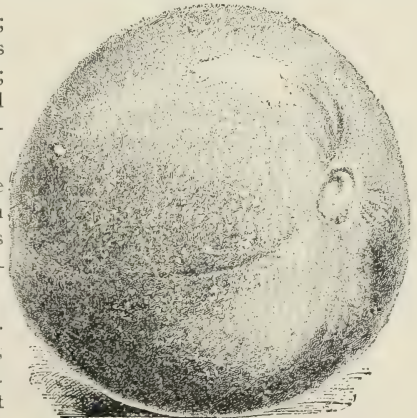
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—Medium size; dark purple; good for preserving; productive. Oct.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS**—Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. Sept.
- TATGE**—Originated at Belle Plain, Iowa, about twenty-five years ago; has stood the winters unharmed; trees planted over twenty years ago are still in bearing. Evidently a seedling of the Lombard, which it resembles in all respects. Aug.
- YELLOW EGG**—(Yellow Magnum Bonum)—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of Aug.

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

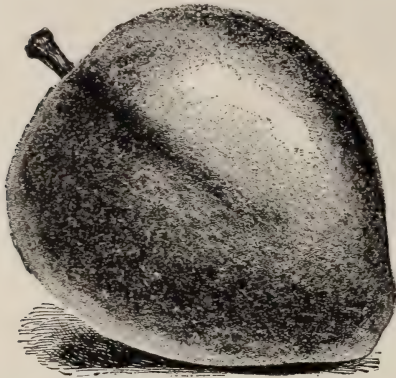
THESE Plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive, and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. Their early blooming habit renders them unsafe in many sections. Will never take the place of our older varieties, but possess many valuable characteristics. Should be well tested in all sections.

"Altogether the Japanese Plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful tests in all parts of the country."—L. H. Bailey, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

- ABUNDANCE**—The best known Japanese variety. Tree a thrifty upright grower, very productive; usually requires thinning; hardy. Medium to large, oblong, pointed, yellow ground nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, very juicy, light yellow, sweet and good. Aug.
- BURBANK**—Tree a very vigorous, sprawling grower; an enormous annual bearer. The best well-tested, all-purpose variety. Fruit medium, large on thinned trees; resembles Abundance; not pointed; higher color; flesh firm and meaty; yellow, rich and sugary; ripens one to two weeks after Abundance. Last Aug. or first Sept.
- BERCKMAN'S** (True Sweet Botan)—One of the best, medium size (larger if thinned), obtuse conical; deep blood red if ripened in sun; very sweet, moderately juicy, excellent quality. Tree a spreading, vigorous grower. Aug.
- CHABOT** (Chase, Yellow Japan)—Medium to large, heart-shaped, pointed; orange overlaid with cherry red, darker in sun; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent quality. Tree a strong upright grower; productive. First to middle Sept.
- EARLIEST OF ALL** (Yosobe)—A week earlier than Willard. A small handsome deep purple red plum; poor quality; falls from stem soon as ripe; gathered by shaking plums onto sheets. Tree a strong, upright grower; productive. July.
- HALE**—A handsome globular red and speckled plum; about color and size of Burbank, ripening 7 to 10 days later. Claimed to be best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.
- OGON**—Tree an upright spreading strong grower with large leaves. A handsome, early, clear yellow freestone plum of fair quality; excellent for canning. In some sections reported a shy bearer, in others one of the most productive. Early Aug.
- SATSUMA** (Blood)—Large, globular with sharp point. Color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower. Fairly productive in most sections. Sept.



HALE.



RED JUNE.



RED JUNE—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large, deep vermilion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last July or early Aug.

SIMONI (Apricot Plum)—Fruit bright red; flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, of little value only as a novelty. Sept.

WICKSON—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japan varieties I have fruited." Tree an upright strong grower with narrow leaves; productive. Fruit largest of the Japans, handsome deep maroon red, firm, a long keeper and fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Has been fruited past two seasons in Western New York; large orchardists there, are so favorably impressed they are planting it by the thousand. Sept.

WILLARD—Strong upright grower, vigorous and productive; one of the earliest. Bright claret-red; flesh firm, poor quality. Valuable only as an early market sort. July.

Many large growers prefer the Japan varieties on peach stocks; they all thrive admirably on the peach. Can supply on both. Plum and Peach.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

That Thrive Admirably Budded on Peach Stock.

In many sections the only kinds that are hardy and can be depended on.

DE SOTO—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young; fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. Sept.

HAWKEYE—Large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. Sept.

MILTON—Rather large, dark red, skin thin, flesh firm, good quality. Ripens earlier than Wild Goose. Its large size, good quality and extreme earliness makes it very desirable. A strong grower, productive.

POTTAWATTAMIE—A strong, vigorous grower, hardy and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground over-spread with pink and white dots. Aug.

ROBINSON—One of the most profitable market varieties. Very vigorous and productive. Skin yellow, nearly covered with light red, showy, ripens early.

WEAVER—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. Aug.

WILD GOOSE—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

WOLF—Vigorous grower, hardy, and becoming very popular. Perfect freestone, large size; immensely productive. Aug.

Besides the above the following varieties can usually be supplied on Peach stocks: All the Orientals, German Prune, Italian Prune, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Shropshire Damson, and Imperial Gage.

CHERRIES.

THE Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest situations. Hearts and Bigarreus are varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees. Dukes and Morellos generally produce acid fruit, do not attain so large a size, are well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids, are hardier and better adapted for shipping to market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

We know of nothing in the fruit tree line that have been giving or promises to give in the future larger returns than Cherry orchards. Few markets are ever over supplied.



ALLEN.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

ALLEN—Originated in Lake Co., Ohio, few miles from our Nurseries. Has been fruiting for several years, the crops selling uniformly for highest price paid for cherries in Cleveland market. Very late part of the crop left on tree this season (1898) picked and marketed in good condition Aug. 12th. Tree a healthy grower, immensely productive. Fruit of excellent quality; large size, nearly heart shape, shiny and smooth; color when ripe nearly black, very meaty and firm, so far free from all rot and disease; ripens late. Good enough for any home use and we believe will prove one of, if not the most profitable, market variety in all sections where the sweet cherries succeed. Last July or early Aug.

BLACK EAGLE—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. June.

ELTON—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. June.

- EARLY LAMAUURIE**—Earliest of all sweet cherries ripening before the old Early Purple Guigne. Good size, dark purple, juicy, rich, excellent; hardy and prolific. Holds its foliage best of all in the South. Pomologist at Washington, D. C., reports it ripe this season May 16th, first of all. June.
- GOV. WOOD**—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. June.
- NAPOLEON**—Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, sweet and productive; one of the best. July.
- OHIO BEAUTY**—Large, light ground, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy, very good. June.
- ROCKPORT**—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.
- SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU**—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.
- WINDSOR**—A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Very valuable late sort. July.
- YELLOW SPANISH**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries; productive. Early in July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

- DYEHOUSE**—Largely planted for early market, ripening a week before Early Richmond. Early, annual bearer, productive, fine size, good quality. June.
- ENGLISH MORELLO**—Medium to large; blackish, red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. One of the leading market sorts. July.
- EARLY RICHMOND** (Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.
- EMPRESS EUGENIE**—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust and productive. First of July.
- LATE DUKE**—Large, light red; late and fine. Tree a strong, upright grower. Last of July.
- LARGE MONTMORENCY**—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last June.
- LOUIS PHILLIPPE**—Very productive; large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle July.
- LUTOVKA**—A Russian sort of the Morello type. Fruit firm, good quality, sprightly, acid, as large as English Morello; similar to that variety in color; clings tenaciously to the long stem. Aug.



EARLY RICHMOND.

- MAY DUKE**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. June.
- MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE**—One of the most valuable market sorts. Hardy and extraordinarily prolific. Fruit large, red; ripens late. Last June.
- OLIVET**—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

OSTHEIM (Russian)—Rather slender grower; very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

OSTHEIMER—A perfectly hardy late variety from Germany, claimed superior to both Wragg and English Morello. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; not as acid as English Morello; fine for dessert and kitchen use; unsurpassed for market. Blooms late; one of, if not the most productive variety, commencing to fruit on young trees and producing annually heavy crops. July.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

VLADIMIR—A Russian sort, very hardy; strong grower, wonderfully prolific. Fruit about size of Early Richmond; mild, sub-acid, juicy, excellent quality. July.

WRAGG—Claimed to be much hardier than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety. July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

IMPROVED DWARF—From the mountains of Colorado. Hardy as a Wyoming sage-bush. With its deep green willow-like leaves, mass of pure white flowers in spring and a load of fruit in summer it is well worth cultivation for an ornamental shrub. Makes a bush 4 or 5 feet high, usually fruiting in two years, producing large quantities of jet black fruit, about the size of English Morello, sweet, rather insipid flavor, ripens after all other cherries are gone.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.



LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET.

APRICOTS.

Beautiful and delicious fruit of the plum species, ripening early. Tree as hardy as the peach; should be planted in a protected place or on a northern exposure to prevent early blooming. Treat for curculio same as plum. Can supply on both peach and plum stocks.

LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET—Extra fine. Tree hardy, a good grower; planted largely for market in New York. Fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with a fine blush; flesh firm, juicy. Excellent. Early July.

ACME (Shense.)—A free and vigorous grower, hardy. Fruit of large size, yellow with red cheek, good quality, freestone. Aug.

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

HARRIS—Fruit uniformly large, about size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich; productive. One of the hardiest. Planted largely in New York, it is proving hardy, prolific and profitable. Middle July.

MOORPARK—One of the largest; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Aug.

ROYAL—Large; yellow with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety. End of July.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Introduced from Russia into Nebraska by the Mennonites. Quite distinct, hardier than the European varieties; recommended where the other sorts or peach cannot be grown. Productive, early bearers, ripening in July. The following are the six best sorts, except Superb:

**ALEXANDER,
ALEXIS,**

**CATHERINE,
GIBB,**

**J. L. BUDD,
NICHOLAS.**

SUPERB—An extra fine variety, grown in Lawrence, Kans., that certainly fills the bill for a productive, hardy sort of extra quality. "Among the seedlings planted years ago, one has produced more fruit, of better size and most superb quality, better than any other, native or foreign. It is large, of beautiful yellow with red on the sunny side, a very rich golden flesh, and better, more constant bearer than any hundred others. Tree has a large spreading top with broad, healthy foliage."

Washington, D. C., August 6th, 1895.—I look upon this as being a very choice apricot in quality, perhaps equal in anything I ever tasted. S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

BOSTON—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Sept.

DOWNTON—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. Aug.

QUINCES.

HIGHLY esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting. The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops, and come early into bearing. They require a good, deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, and a sprinkling of salt, but do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

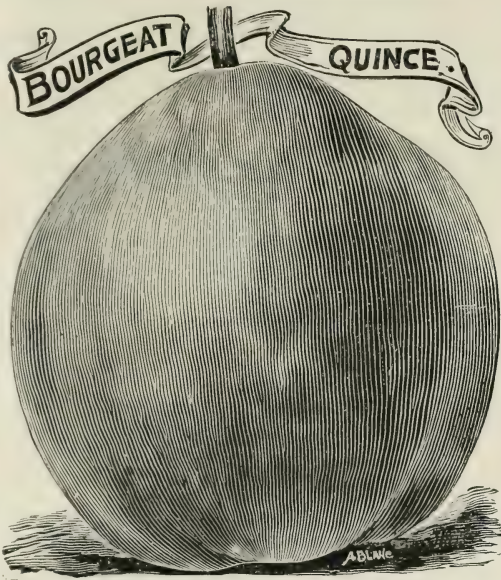


MEECH.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. Oct.

MEECH—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

REA—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive.



ANGERS—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. Oct.

BOURGEAT—A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Tree a remarkable, strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops; fruiting at 3 and 4 years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick and glossy. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color; smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until Jan. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

MULBERRIES.

Valuable for shade and ornamental trees as well as for fruit. Wonderfully rapid growers, very productive; the everbearing varieties fruit for three months.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

NEW AMERICAN—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

RUSSIAN—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, wind breaks, etc. in western states.

KANSAS EVERBEARING—A selected Russian seedling that far surpasses the type in quality, size and productiveness. Fruit commences to ripen in strawberry time, continuing through the season.

WHITE, MORUS ALBA—The common variety. Valued more for feeding silk worms than for its fruit.

BLACK OR ENGLISH—Fruit larger and finer than that of the white Mulberry; one and a half inches long, black, and of good flavor.



NUTS.

THE past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of Nutbearing trees; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to

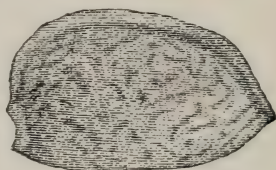
nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native Nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament, and profitable returns.



HARDSHELL, ALMOND.

ALMOND, HARDSHELL—A fine hardy variety with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.



SOFTSHELL, ALMOND.

ALMOND, SOFT OR PAPER-SHELL—This is more desirable than

the Hardshell wherever it will succeed; is not as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT—A fine native tree of lofty spreading growth; luxuriant, tropical-looking foliage; wood very valuable. Nuts large, long; highly prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant symmetrical form, foliage rich and glossy, in early summer is covered with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



AMERICAN SWEET.

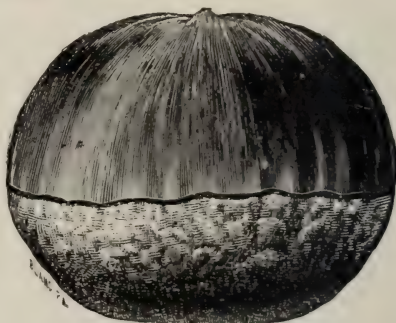
CHESTNUT, SPANISH—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT

—A dwarf grower very distinct from other kinds, leaf long and narrow dark green; a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commence bearing very young, two-year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Nuts are of immense size; when outside skin is removed are sweet and good, much better than the European varieties. Their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value, wherever they succeed. Trees have been fruiting in vicinity of New York for several years. Young trees with us injure in severe winters until well established.



CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT.

Great attention has been paid for several years to securing improved seedling chestnuts, of the large numbers tested some have proven exceedingly profitable and have been largely planted. As a rule the improved large varieties come into bearing at two or three years of age, and two to three bushels is an ordinary yield after tree attains size. They do not come true from seed. We offer the following in strong top worked trees as the best tested and most desirable sorts yet introduced. Many growers plant the American seedlings top grafting with the improved varieties as the trees attain the proper size.

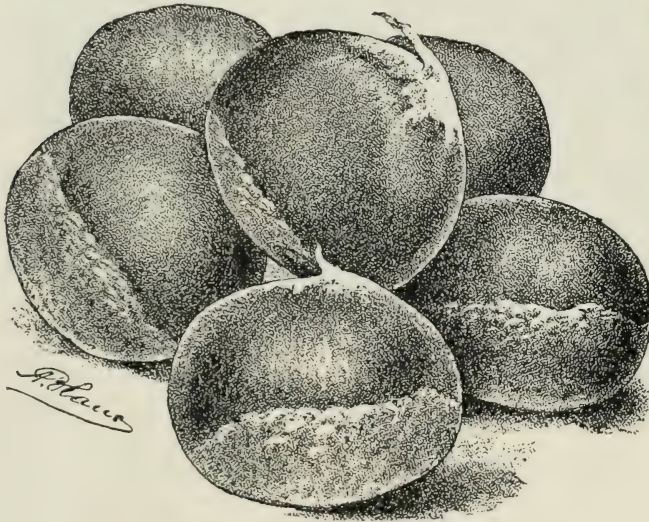
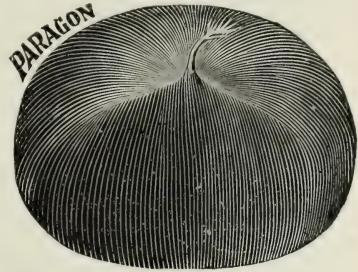
ALPHA (Japan)—The earliest known chestnut, upright vigorous grower, comes into bearing at three years old and very productive. Nuts large, 4 inches around, two to three to a burr. Ripe Sept. 5th to 10th without frost.

EARLY RELIANCE (Japan)—Tree of low dwarf spreading habit and beginning to bear immediately—one-year grafts are frequently loaded. Nut large, measuring four inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristic of running three to five nuts to the burr. Tree enormously productive—a 10-foot tree yielding three to six quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripening September 18th to 20th.

NUMBO, (Spanish)—Enormously productive, perfectly hardy and a regular bearer. The average crop of the original tree for five consecutive years was sixty-two quarts per year. In the autumn of 1890 it bore over 100 quarts. The nuts are of very large size, forty of them (selected) will make one quart. Of handsome appearance, excellent quality, and ripens early, usually before frost.

PARRY'S GIANT (Japan)—Nuts are enormous, measuring six inches in circumference, and run two to a burr. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower and very productive; nuts smooth, dark and attractive. Ripening September 25th. The largest known Chestnut.

PARAGON (Spanish)—A magnificent variety, nuts large, three or more in a burr, of very good quality. Vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer. Trees four years from graft have produced one bushel each.

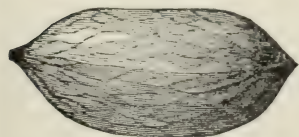


RIDGELY.

RIDGELY—The original tree grown from seed by Mr. Ridgely of Wyoming, Del., is yet productive, yielding nearly four bushels in fall of 1894; its largest crop was 5½ bushels, selling at \$11.00 per bushel. A strong grower bearing young, usually producing nuts on two year grafts in nursery rows. Nuts commence to ripen before frost in Delaware from September 15th to 20th, are large, smooth, of uniform size and beautiful color, in quality equal to the best American Seedlings.

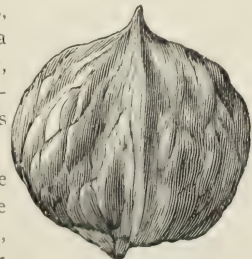
FILBERT, ENGLISH—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding well on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert.

HICKORY SHELLBACK—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of a sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.



PECAN.

PECAN—A native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.



HICKORY.

WALNUT, PERSIAN OR ENGLISH, FRENCH OR

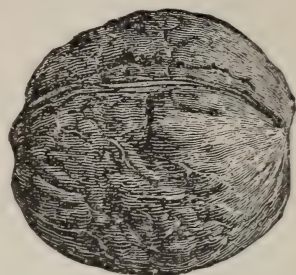
MADEIRA NUT—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin-shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the south large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the north.

WALNUT, PERSIAN DWARF PROLIFIC (Præparturiens)

—A dwarf variety of English walnut, commences bearing very young; very prolific. Nuts like the parent.

WALNUT, PERSIAN, CHABERTE—An old French variety, very rich in oil, productive; starts growth late in spring.

WALNUT, JAPAN, SIEBOLDI—If it produced no nuts would be well worth cultivating for an ornamental tree. Grows with great vigor, surpassing all other nut trees, assume very handsome form, needs no pruning; leaves immense size, charming shade of green. Nuts are borne in clusters of 12 or 15 each at tips of previous season's branches. Have a smooth shell, thicker than the English, but not as thick as the Black Walnuts, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily; superior quality; commences bearing young trees 3 to 4 years from nut in nursery rows, frequently producing nuts. Perfectly hardy, standing 21 degrees below zero without injuring a bud.



ENGLISH WALNUT.



JAPAN WALNUT.



MAX CORDIFORMIS.

WALNUT, JAPAN (Max Cordiformis)—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shell-bark Hickory; meat is large, of best quality, easily removed from shell. Trees not distinguishable from Sieboldi.

WALNUT, BLACK—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

Persimmon, American.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

GRAPES.

THERE is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows. We grow annually a large stock. Planters can depend on first-class, heavily-rooted vines, graded to the highest standard.

BLACK.

CONCORD—A large, purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of Sept.; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease. The most popular market variety.

CHAMPION (Talman)—Very early. Bunch and berry medium, thick skin, poor quality.

CAMPBELL'S

EARLY—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY.**

EATON—One of the largest both in bunch and berry; clusters have been exhibited weighing 30 oz.; berries one inch in diameter. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy, blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

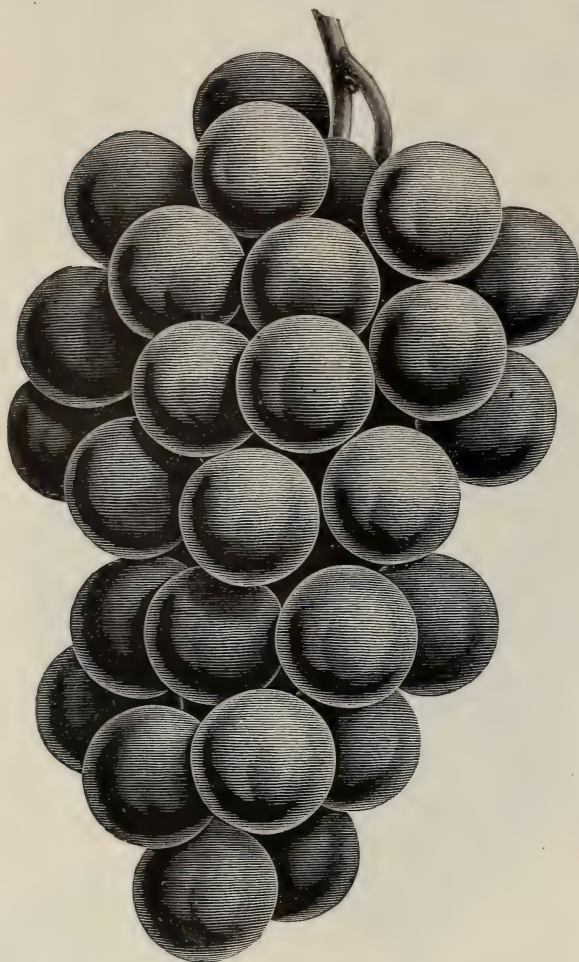
EARLY OHIO—Very early, hardy and productive, strong thrifty grower; excellent shipping qualities. A profitable early market sort.

HARTFORD—Bunch and berries large, round, and of medium quality. Very early, hardy and prolific.

IVES—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

MERRIMAC (Rogers No. 19) — Bunches large; berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to 15th of September.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large, berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.



McPIKE.

McPIKE — This grand new variety was originated in So. Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality—by far the best grape grown. One berry measured $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardness and beauty.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round; flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.

WORDEN —A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market.

RED OR AMBER.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

BRIGHTON—An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

BRILLIANT—A cross of the Lindley and Delaware, ripening with the latter. Vine a strong grower, hardy and productive, with healthy foliage. Bunch and berry large, handsome, of best quality, resembling Delaware.

CATAWBA —Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark, copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent for both table and wine.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

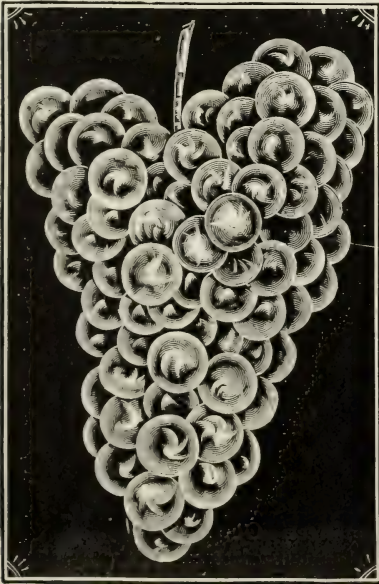
GOETHIE (Rogers' No. 1)—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; valuable in the south.

JEFFERSON—Fruit of extra fine quality, bunch large and handsome; berries medium size. Vine vigorous. Ripens with Catawba.



WOODRUFF.

WOODRUFF—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; ironclad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper. In most sections the best red market grape for main crop.



NIAGARA.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like Concord.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9)—A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy.

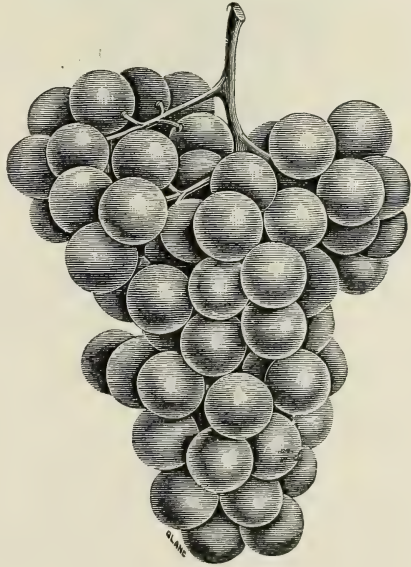
MASSASOIT (Rogers' No. 3)—A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red, flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

POUGHKEEPSIE—A fine red grape resembling the Delaware in vine and fruit; clusters are large. Ripens early.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; hybrid between a native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

ULSTER—Medium in bunch and berry, skin thin but tough. Very sweet and exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord; keeps and carries well.

VERGENNES—Vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch medium; berries large; round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens with Concord.



WYOMING.

WYOMING—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.

WHITE.

COLERAIN—Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous; one small seed to the berry as a rule. Ripens with or a little before Moore's Early and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy.



DIAMOND.

POCKLINGTON—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive. One of the most satisfactory white varieties.

DIAMOND—In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks and dots which characterize many of the white varieties, very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best of recent introductions.

EMPIRE STATE—Very large bunch, medium size berries; juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly; continues for a long time fit to use.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—(Winchell.) An extra early variety from Vermont. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

LADY—Seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich; ripens early.

MARTHA—Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 in. in rows; for garden 15 in. apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will



PERFECT FLOWER.

each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. They are carefully graded, handled and packed, certain to give the best of satisfaction.

produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of Bi-Sexual, or perfect flowered, and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect. Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots, our plants weighing two to three times as much as many sent out. Our stocks are pure,

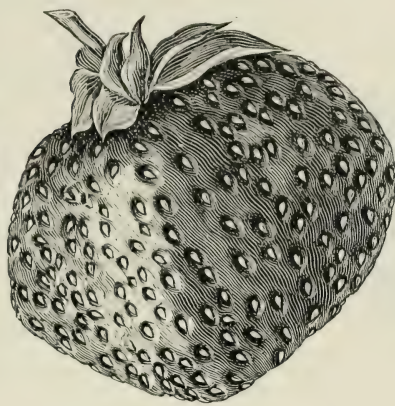


IMPERFECT FLOWER

They are carefully



BRANDYWINE.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.



BISMARCK.

BRANDYWINE—A fine, large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality; regular conical form; dark, glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous, abundant producer. An extra good sort for all purposes.

BUBACH'S No. 5 (p)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as a great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. One of the best market varieties.

BISMARCK—Needs a strong soil to mature its crops of large, luscious berries. Seedling of Rubach with perfect blossom, larger, equally as productive, better in shape, color and quality; holds up well in shipping. Well tested, will please everyone that gives it rich soil and good culture.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Plant remarkably vigorous, strong and healthy, producing heavy crops of immense berries. Fruit has been exhibited 6 in. in circumference, 14 berries to the quart. Berries fine shape, medium red bright polished surface, good quality, unusually firm for so large a fruit. Mid-season.

CLYDE—Perfectly healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its regular conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color; beauties in every way.

CUMBERLAND—Fine, perfect form, excellent flavor, large size. Vigorous, productive plant.

CRESCENT (p)—Medium size, vigorous and productive. An old well known variety.

CRAWFORD—With good culture and rich soil one of the best. Fine grower, dark healthy foliage, berries large, conical, dark red, glossy, firm; extra quality.

DAYTON—Early, hardy, good size, productive, superior quality, fine shipper, handsome appearance, vigorous grower, free from rust and blight.

DOUBLE CROPPER—Grown from seed in New Jersey by an extensive strawberry grower, who has been fruiting and testing it with other sorts for the past six years. So far it has never failed to produce two crops every season commencing to ripen fall crop about Sept. 1st, and continuing until frost. For past two seasons has produced in fall nearly 50 bushel per acre which sold at high price in New York market. In 1896 it averaged 350 bushel per acre in 1897, 295 bushel per acre for the June crop. Plant so far is perfectly healthy, a strong grower, producing many runners. Berries commence to ripen with the earliest, are large, dark red, conical, uniform, holding size well to end of season; fine flavor, firm, an excellent shipper. Recommended for extensive trial.

ECLIPSE (Barton's) (p)—Luxuriant grower, with dark green, perfectly healthy foliage, strong roots, berries very large, bright scarlet uniform size, excellent quality, firm, carries to market well.

ENHANCE—A vigorous and healthy grower, with dark green foliage; one of the most prolific in pollen; berries large size, firm, bright crimson color.



GLEN MARY.

GANDY—A reliable late variety, berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm; plants vigorous and healthy.

GLEN MARY—Berries large to very large, often flattened; bright deep red on surface, light red to center; sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size well to end of season. Plants very vigorous. One of the best for home use and near by market.

GREENVILLE (p) — In some sections superseding Bubach and a favorite variety nearly everywhere. Very productive, of uniform size, roundish berries, of excellent quality, firm and good shippers; thrifty grower, dark green, healthy foliage.

HAVERLAND (p)—A fine grower, very productive. One of the leading early market sorts. Berries uniform, long, medium size and quality.

JESSIE—A large, handsome, dark red berry; in some localities one of the best market sorts. Strongly staminate; a fine fertilizer for such varieties as Bubachs. Vigorous, healthy plant. Midseason.

LOVETT—The plants are rank and vigorous growers; fruit large and uniform size, firm, of a high color; splendid flavor. An excellent sort for fertilizing early and midseason varieties.

MARGARET — Has made a remarkable record for healthy, vigorous growth, productiveness, size, beauty and quality. Season medium to very late, holding its size to the end. Under good culture its berries are all extra large, and it produces the finest fruit in great abundance. Berries usually conical, never misshapen; dark glossy red to the center; firm and of excellent flavor.

MARSHALL—An exceedingly handsome, high colored, very large berry of extra fine quality; ripening early. Plant very strong, with high culture produces heavy crops. The best early large variety.

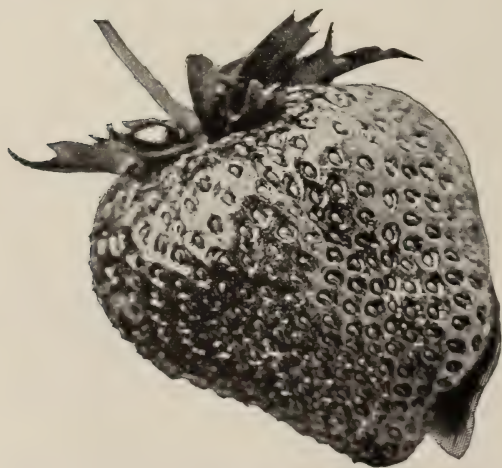
PARKER EARLE—A late variety, medium to large, rich crimson, regular conical shape with neck, very firm; excellent shipper. Makes an enormous plant; should be grown in hills. Throws up a large number of fruit stalks, every one loaded, often several hundred berries to the single plant; requires a rich soil with plenty of moisture to ripen its crop.



MARSHALL.

NICK OHMER—The following is the introducer's description. We believe it to be all that is claimed for it: "Originated by Mr. John F. Beaver, who is conceded to be the most successful amateur fruit-grower in Ohio. I am confident that it is one of the most desirable, if not the very best strawberry ever sent out. If restricted to a single variety it would be my first choice without a moment's hesitation."

The plant is very large and stocky, sending out plenty of very strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and great productiveness by any variety. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size, a giant among strawberries. It is never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when under high culture, it is somewhat triangular. It is dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor.



NICK OHMER.

PRINCESS—A vigorous, healthy sort, very productive of large, regular size berries; good quality, firm and holding size well to end of season.

SHARPLESS—One of the old favorites. Large, productive, flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma; of fine quality, color clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

SEAFORD (p)—In Seaford we believe we have a berry fully equal to Bubach in size; far more productive, firm enough to meet all requirements, color deep, glossy red and quality fit for a king. The plant is as large as Bubach, and a much more vigorous grower, blossom imperfect, while it ripens its crop much faster and several days earlier, and therefore commands bigger prices.

WILSON—Large, conical, dark red; firm, hardy, prolific, rather acid. The oldest market sort and still planted largely.

WARFIELD (p)—Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that variety for a reliable market sort.

WM. BELT—A well-tested variety that is giving remarkable satisfaction as a large, handsome, productive berry for market or home use. Vigorous, thrifty, heavy plant, producing large crops under good common matted row culture. Berries extra large, conical, quite uniform in shape, brilliant glossy red, ripens all over without green tips, good quality, carries well to market and brings highest price.

RASPBERRIES.

WILL do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched, ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Spring is much the best season to plant Black Caps. Plant in rows five feet apart three feet apart in rows.

BLACK CAPS.

CONRATH—Originated in Michigan where it has taken first rank for a profitable variety. One of the most reliable medium sorts; especially valuable for evaporating. Strong grower, hardy, productive, ripens early. Berries large size, good quality, firm.

EUREKA—Ripens nearly with Palmer, fruit firm, of large size, equaling Gregg; superior quality, free from bloom, making it very attractive in fruit box; brings the highest market price. Strong grower, very hardy, healthy foliage and in some localities stands at the head for productiveness.

GAULT PERPETUAL, (Everbearing)—Valuable market variety, a perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of fine large berries at time of Gregg, produces more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost; not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip; has been fruiting over seven years. It is a vigorous grower, extremely hardy. Berries large and firm, beautiful black, fine, rich flavor.

GREGG—For many years the leading standard, best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.



THE KANSAS



HILBORN—A fine second early sort, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit good size, jet black, fine quality.

KANSAS—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer.

Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest price in market. The best black cap on our grounds.

LOTTA—Berry fully as large as Gregg, glossy black, and better quality, while the bush is equally as productive, a better grower and much hardier. Ripens with or a little before Gregg and promises to prove even better than that standard sort.

OLDER—Especially recommended for the North and sections where other varieties do not succeed. Very hardy, vigorous and prolific; profitable for both home use and market. Berries sweet and rich, of large size, jet black; ripens before Gregg.

OHIO (Alden)—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, bright color and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable sorts.

PALMERS—The first to ripen, fruit good size and quality; canes wonderfully productive, vigorous and hardy; ripens its crop in short time.

SOUHEGAN OR TYLER—Formerly the leading early market sort now being superseded by larger and more productive varieties. A jet black berry of good quality, fair size; canes vigorous and hardy. One of the first to ripen.

RED.

CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET

—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

COLUMBIAN—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a strong grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jelly, etc.



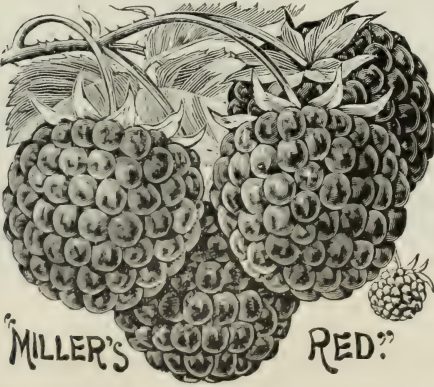


JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

LOUDON—Another season's test confirms the opinion that Loudon has come to stay and is the best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality, marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.



LOUDON.



MILLER'S—Bright red color which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower, Berries large, hold their size to end of season, round, bright red, core small; do not crumble; firmest and best shipper; rich fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest.

MARLBORO—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. Ripens early. A profitable early market sort.

SHAFFER—An immense raspberry, both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the south. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are very large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. While its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivalled for family use, and is one of the best for canning. Late.

YELLOW.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability, succeeding in all sections. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, wonderfully productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.

BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

Our plants are grown from root cuttings; are extra size, heavily rooted and far superior to the ordinary sucker plants.

AGAWAM—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender, and melting to the very core. For home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy, and very productive.

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best of the hardy varieties. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy; fruit stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality that carry well to and fetch highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.



ELDORADO—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.

ERIE—One of the best hardy varieties, as vigorous as Kittatinny; very productive; foliage clean and healthy; free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton, round in form, giving it the appearance of being even larger than it really is; good quality; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson Junior.

KITTATINNY—One of the popular old varieties. Fruit of best quality, large, handsome, ripe as soon as black. Canes erect, strong, vigorous growers, very productive. One of the best for general planting in sections where it is not affected with rust. Midseason.



EARLY HARVEST.

EARLY HARVEST—One of the most valuable where it succeeds; is not entirely hardy in the north and needs winter protection. Its earliness, being one of the first to ripen, combined with good shipping qualities, make it very profitable. Compact dwarf grower, enormous bearer. Fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality.

MINNEWASKI—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

OHMER—Originated by Mr. N. Ohmer, widely known as the introducer of the Gregg Raspberry. Healthy, very large; ripening after raspberries are gone, and lasting till late in August when prices are up. Excellent quality, firm, no core; sweet before soft or fully ripe. Mr. Ohmer says, brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 more a stand than Snyder or Taylor. As large as the largest, as hardy as any good berry; very productive, strong grower, finest quality and late.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Early.



OHMER.

WILSON—A magnificent, large, very early, beautiful berry, of sweet and excellent flavor. Ripens evenly, holds its color well, and brings highest market price. Strong grower, exceedingly productive.

WILSON JUNIOR—A seedling of Wilson which it resembles, possessing all its good points as a very early market variety, and said to average larger. Both sorts require protection in cold climates.

WACHUSETT—Fruit of medium size, oblong-oval, sweet and good. It is a good keeper and ships well. Very hardy and tolerably free from thorns.



TAYLOR.

TAYLOR—Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder. Canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardiness and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late, is fine companion for Snyder in cold sections.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early (soon after Raspberries), is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious



LUCRETIA.



LOGAN BERRY.



throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

LOGAN (Raspberry-Blackberry)—Fruit size of large blackberries, same form and shape; color, dark, bright red; partakes of the flavors of both blackberry and raspberry; mild, pleasant, vinous, excellent for table and for canning, jelly, jam, etc. Seeds few and small. Bush of trailing habit. Not perfectly hardy with us; easily protected during winter.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED—A variety from Texas where for several years it has far surpassed all other sorts in size and productiveness. Berries glossy black, extra large, superior quality, sweet and melting to the center. N. Y. Exp. Station and others give excellent reports of their trials of it in the north. As easily protected during winter as strawberries. On our grounds so far not as good as Lucretia.

CURRANTS.

HARDY, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc.; no garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

BLACK VICTORIA—A new variety of exceptional merit from England—the best variety yet introduced there. A strong, vigorous grower, making a neat bush, of unfailing productiveness; fruit of fine flavor and enormous size; the largest black currant in cultivation.

BLACK CHAMPION—

Very productive; large bunch and berry, excellent quality, vigorous grower. The leading black sort for home and market.

CHERRY—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.



BLACK VICTORIA.

CRANDALL—A native black seedling distinct from the European black varieties, and without their strong odor. Wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, large size. Free from all attacks of insect enemies.

LA VERSAILLES—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black.)—An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

NORTH STAR—The strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and ground kept well enriched; bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productivity.

PRINCE ALBERT—A large light red berry, long bunch. Bush an erect grower, with heavy foliage. Very productive, ripens late.

POMONA—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, the most productive, one of the sweetest and best in quality, continues longest in profitable bearing, retains its foliage, hangs on bush in good condition the longest, comes into bearing early, is easily and cheaply picked. Holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture for over eighteen years only one crop failure in that time. Has averaged over \$450 per acre for four consecutive years on 6½ acres.

RABY CASTLE—An old English variety resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large, bright red, very prolific. Carries its foliage and fruit very late.

RED DUTCH—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.



POMONA.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

WHITE DUTCH—An old, well-known variety, of medium size and excellent quality.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

WILDER—A remarkable new variety for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity, ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer, fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it.

WHITE IMPERIAL—Vigorous grower, very productive. The sweetest and richest white currant extant. Fruit larger and stems longer than White Grape. The fruit, sugar and acid are blended without excess of either. The best of all for a dessert fruit.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in good, rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning every year is essential for the production of fine fruit. The English varieties especially do best in partial shade and should be heavily mulched. To prevent mildew spray bushes soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphite (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.



DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew. One of the best for both home use and market.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC—An American seedling of the English type. Perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucous green; wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent. One of the heaviest fruiters; has been well tested in many sections, and is rapidly gaining well deserved popularity.

HOUGHTON—One of the best known old sorts, always reliable. Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots tender; enormously productive.

RED JACKET—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

SMITH'S—Large, pale, greenish yellow, skin thin, of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use and cooking; bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

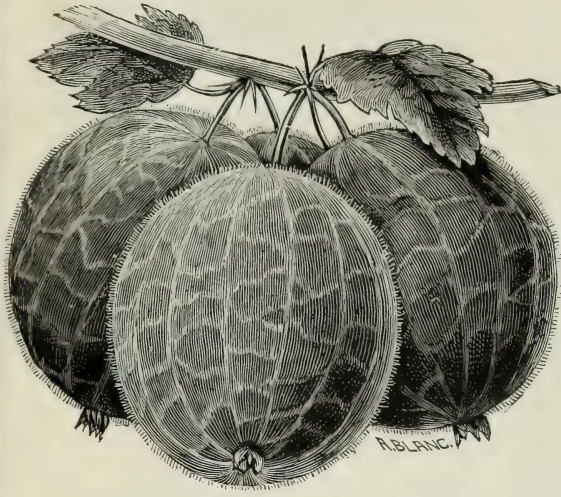
COLUMBUS—Fruit of largest size, oval, handsome greenish yellow, finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Seems to meet the long existing demand for a gooseberry equal to the English in size and quality and to the best American in adaptability to our soils, climate and freedom from mildew.

CHAUTAUQUA—Combines size, beauty and quality with vigorous growth and productiveness. Fruit large, light yellow, free from spines and hairs; averaging 1 inch to 1 1/4 inch in diameter. Thick skinned, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries, we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds.



DOWNING.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.



INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY—Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Strong upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best known and most successful English sort.



LANCASHIRE LAD.



KEEPSAKE—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. On our grounds this season three-year bushes of Keesake were loaded with extra large, fine specimens of good quality. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.

LANCASHIRE LAD—One of the largest and best of the English varieties. Fruit smooth, bright red, extra size, fine quality, one of the best dessert berries. Bush strong grower and productive.

WHITESMITH—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

CROWN BOB—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy, of first quality.

FIGS.

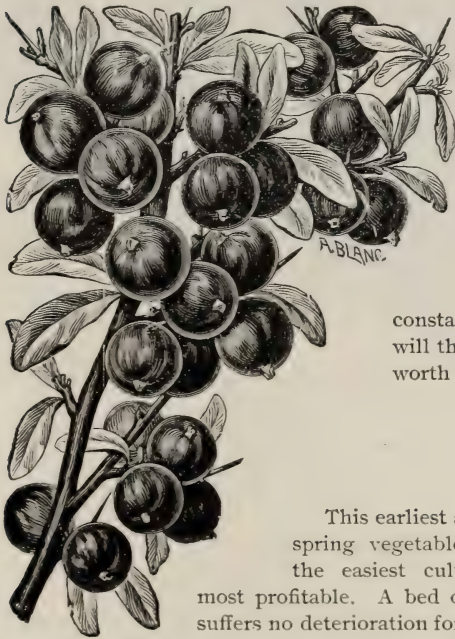
Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden in the Northern States if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted. A good assortment of the best and hardiest varieties can be supplied.

JUNE BERRY.

IMPROVED DWARF—A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. Fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, render it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.



JUNE BERRY.



BUFFALO BERRY.

BUFFALO BERRY.

SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA—Fruit resembles small currants but is of richer taste, and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy in all sections and will thrive anywhere. A tree-like shrub of compact habit, well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes alone.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barn-yard manure. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

The bed should be covered on the approach of winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the spring.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A distinct variety of strong vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until three or four inches high, or as long as fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE.

One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut foliage. Its growth is rapid, foliage abundant, and ranks with the most attractive trees for the lawn.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

PALMETTO—A very early variety, even, regular size, of excellent quality.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine.

QUEEN—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed.

SCIONS.

Scions for grafting and buds for budding can be supplied at proper seasons of all the leading varieties of fruit trees. Prices on application; state varieties and number of each wanted.

SEEDS.

We carry a very complete assortment of Vegetable and Flower seeds, handling only fresh, tested stocks of high germinating qualities. Complete catalogue is issued annually about Jan. 1st. Free to all planters.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Although still greatly neglected in many places, the people of all sections in city, town and country are awakening to the fact, that the town lot and farmyard, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of ornamentals; that an investment in hardy trees, shrubs, roses and plants in beautifying the home grounds and street returns a greater interest in actual cash value than is possible with an outlay of similar amount in almost any other way, to say nothing of the added beauty, the increased comfort and health of the occupants. Anticipating these facts we have from the foundation made the cultivation of ornamental stock a leading specialty; with the soil and climate best adapted to their growth, with a crop of the best and most successful propagators, with our long experience in growing, handling and packing we have succeeded in making our nursery the ornamental headquarters, and probably have the largest stocks of and more acres devoted to the production of hardy trees, shrubs, vines, roses and plants for park, cemetery, street, lawn and yard planting than any other establishment in the U. S.

In almost everything but trees everybody realizes the importance of a right start; few seem to realize that Nursery grown trees, transplanted at proper age, given plenty of space to develop roots and top, properly pruned and cultivated are worth more at a fair price to any planter than trees dug from woods, or allowed to grow from seed or cutting bed in Nursery so thick it is impossible for them to develop either fibrous roots or well shaped tops; would be if delivered free.

New varieties are constantly on trial. Our endeavor is to weed out tender growing, undesirable sorts, offering only the best of their class and introducing only such new kinds as are an improvement on the older varieties or desirable for some qualities of their own.

Hardy trees and shrubs can now be obtained at moderate cost that will stand the extremes of temperature and soil of nearly all sections; judicious selection will obtain deciduous and evergreen trees that make beautiful specimens the year through, deciduous trees and shrubs giving constant succession of bloom through the season, while the purple, variegated leaved and weeping forms are always ready for variety and contrast.

How and What to Plant.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free growing trees and climbing vines; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should at least be one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a good show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that Planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

FOR LAWNS AND SMALL PLACES.

Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf trees and shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds, hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

FOR PARKS AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. Hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Snow-Ball, Althæa, etc., when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

PRUNING.

Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form.

Weigelas, Deutzias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth; hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out. The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

HEDGES AND SCREENS.

Neatly trimmed hedges are not only useful but are decidedly ornamental. Nothing can be more beautiful than hedges of evergreens or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide

unsightly places. By using medium size plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more a thing of beauty. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

For hedge fences that will turn stock, the Honey Locust is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will flourish in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and, being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy.

Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place among evergreens, succeeding nearly everywhere, readily transplanted and can be kept at any desired size or shape. For greater variety, Pyramidal, Hovey's Golden, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar and Hemlock Spruce; for dwarf evergreen hedges, Tom Thumb, Arbor Vitæ, Mahonia Aquifolia, and, where hardy, the Tree and Dwarf Box.

Among the finest shrubs for Deciduous Hedges are California and Common Privet, Japan Quince, Spiria, Van Houttei and Bumaldi, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Berberis Common, Purple-leaved and Thunbergi.

A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling Flowering Shrubs, and clipping or allowing them to grow naturally.

Wind breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreens, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuilding warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.



To enable purchasers to select such trees as are best suited to the size of their grounds, we have adopted the following letters to signify their comparative size at maturity:

a—Trees commonly attaining a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.

b—Those less than 50 feet or more than 25 feet at maturity.

c—Those commonly less than 25 feet at maturity.

AILANTHUS.

Tree of Heaven (*Glandulosa*.) *a*—A distinct ornamental tree from Japan; rapid grower, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from diseases and insects.

ALDER (*Alnus*).

European (*Glutinosa*.) *b*—A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge-shaped, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

Imperial Cut-leaved (*Laciniata Imperialis*.) *b*—A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.

ARALIA (*Angelica Tree*).

All small trees with large, finely divided foliage and showy heads of white flowers; very useful for lawn planting and for sub-tropical effects.

Japonica *c*—A handsome, distinct, small tree from Japan; of spreading habit of growth, with immense, finely-divided foliage and spiny stems. Flowers white, in large spikes, in July.

Spinosa (*Hercules Club*.) *c*—A very showy sort. Broad, handsomely cut foliage, and immense clusters of small white flowers in July.

Maximowiczii, *c*—A remarkable small tree, with upright, spiny trunk and extremely showy, palmate, five to seven lobed leaves of richest, deepest green, each leaf on a strong, long stem. Valuable for single lawn planting or wherever rich sub-tropical effects are needed.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

American White. *a*—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber, which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, etc.

European (*Excelsior*.) *a*—A large spreading tree of rapid growth, with pinnated leaves.

European Flowering (*Ornus*.) *c*—Fringe-like, greenish-white flowers in large clusters on ends of branches, in June.

Green (*Viridis*.) *b*—Vigorous, rapid grower, with bright green glossy leaves nearly alike on both sides.

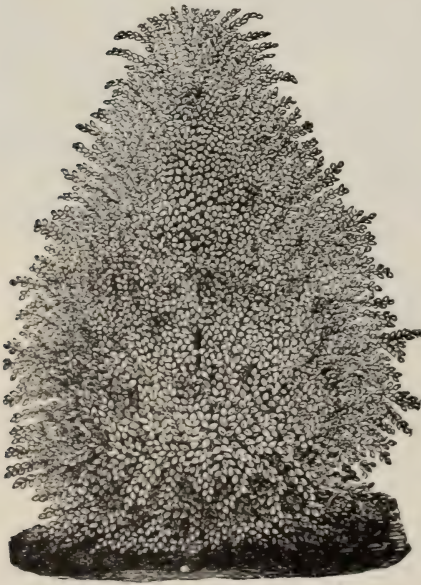
BEECH (*Fagus*).

Long-lived trees with clean, rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. As lawn trees they make exceedingly fine specimens; the different varieties can be used with good effect in all plantings.

American (*Ferrugiana*.) *a*—Smooth light grey bark, with handsome glossy foliage. One of the finest native trees.

Cut-leaved (*Incisa*.) *b*—A rapid, erect, free grower, with curiously divided deeply cut foliage; striking and distinct, making specimens of rare beauty.

European (*Sylvatica*.) *a*—Larger foliage and more compact habit than the American; makes a beautiful specimen.



(BEECH, PURPLE-LEAVED).

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*.) *b*—Makes an elegant medium-sized tree for the lawn; the foliage in the Spring is a deep purple, later changing to crimson, and in Autumn a dull purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of the other trees. A well-formed, handsome, symmetrical grower.

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea Riversii*.) *b*—Grafted. Differs from above in compact habit of growth and handsome crimson-purple foliage, in Spring changing to darker purple. The best purple-leaved tree.

Tri-color (*Variegated purple beech*.) *b*—The leaves of this new variety are strikingly marked and bordered with different shades of pink or rose; rare and beautiful.

Fern Leaved (*Heterophylla*.) *c*—A beautiful round-headed tree, with delicate fern-like leaves and wavy shoots that produce a most beautiful effect. One of the finest for the lawn.

BIRCH, (*Betula*.)

Their varied forms, variety of growth and peculiarly unique and showy bark, as well as their adaptability to a variety of soils and perfect hardihood, render them of great utility and ornamental merit.

Purple-Leaved (*Atropurpurea*) *b*—A very desirable novelty, with the habits of the Birches. It has beautiful purple foliage, dark as that of the Purple Beech.

European White Weeping (*Alba*.) *a*—Similar to the American or Canoe Birch, with slender branches and silvery bark. After a few years' growth assumes a graceful, weeping habit, adding greatly to its beauty. An old favorite, very desirable and effective.

Pyramidal (*Fastigiata*.) *b*—One of the most distinct and ornamental; bark silvery white. Elegant pyramidal habit.

Paper or Canoe (*Papyracea*.) *a*—Vigorous, upright habit of growth, with broad and handsome foliage; pure white bark after the tree attains four inches in diameter.

BIRD CHERRY, (*Prunus Padus*.)

b—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long branches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

CHESTNUT, (*Castanea*.)

American Sweet (*Americana*.) *a*—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful.

Japanese or Giant (*Japonica*.) *c*—Tree a dwarf grower with long, narrow, dark green leaves. Ornamental in any situation; bears extremely young, nuts of enormous size.

Spanish (*Vesca*.) *b*—Wherever hardy, a handsome, round-headed ornamental and lawn tree; produces nuts much larger than the American.

CELTIS.

Occidentalis (*Hackberry*, *Nettle Tree*.) *b*—A worthy ornamental or shade tree, easily transplanted, and thriving in most soils. In general appearances similar to an Elm, but with thinner foliage of a pleasing color and form, and forming a broad, open-headed top. Its brownish fruit hangs to the branches all winter.

CATALPA, (*Indian Bean*.)

A valuable class with ornamental foliage and flowers and of easy culture on common soils. Leaves of immense size and heart-shaped. Flowers borne in large, upright panicles. Valuable for lawn, street or park planting. They are of rapid growth and flower when quite young.

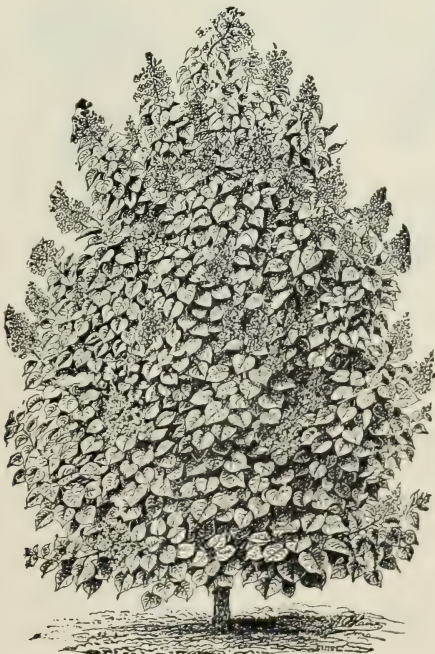
Speciosa, *a*—Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and valuable.

Teas' Japan Hybrid, *a*—Large, luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured 25 degrees or more below zero.

Golden-Leaved (*Aurea variegata*.) *b*—Its large, heart-shaped leaves are a beautiful golden yellow color in spring and early summer.

Silver-Leaved, *b*—Fine companions to the above, with leaves blotched and variegated with white.

Bungei (*Umbrella Catalpa*.) *c*—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. Can also be supplied worked low, making an exceedingly handsome dwarf specimen.



CATALPA, JAPAN HYBRID.



CORNUS FLORIDA.

CORNUS.

White-flowering Dogwood (Florida.) *c*—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects of that season.

Red-flowering Dogwood (Florida Rubra.) *c*—Similar to Florida in all respects except its flowers, which are suffused with bright red.

Siberica, *c*—A hardy variety from northern Russia, similar in foliage to the Florida, but of more free growth and extremely hardy.

Mascula (Cornelian Cherry.) *c*—A small tree producing bright yellow flowers in clusters, before the leaves appear.

CHERRY, (Cerasus.)

Large Double-flowering (Flore alba pleno.) *b*—Of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view.

Rhexi fl. pl. *c*—Extra fine double white-flowered variety. Its pure white flowers, resembling small roses, are freely produced at blossoming season.

Ranunculus, Flowering (Capronia Ranunculiflora) *c*—An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. Flowers several days later than the double white.

Rocky Mountain, *c*—Grafted on stems 4 to 6 feet high, this makes a very interesting and beautiful specimen for lawns or public grounds. Handsome foliage through the season; in spring covered with its large white blossoms followed by round black fruit.



FLOWERING CHERRY.

CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA.

Yellow-wood (Virgilia Lutea.) *b*—A fine spreading medium-sized tree, with handsome light green foliage, producing freely in June long clusters of fragrant, pea-shaped, pure white flowers. Excellent for lawn decoration.

CRABS, FLOWERING, (Pyrus Malus.)

Chinese Double White-flowered (Spectabilis flora alba pleno.) *c*—A fine variety, blooms in May, clusters of double, white fragrant flowers.

Chinese Double Rose Flowered (S. flore rosea pleno.) *c*—Beautiful double fragrant, rose colored flowers nearly two inches in diameter.

BECHTEL'S CRAB, $\frac{1}{4}$ SIZE.

Parkmanni (Halliana.) *c*—A double-flowering variety from Japan. One of the most beautiful trees for lawn decoration. A compact grower, with persistent dark green foliage. Flower buds long, tapering, of a rich carmine color, on slender stems completely covering the tree.

Bechtels (Augustifolia.) *c*—A splendid companion to the above, blooming later after the foliage is fully developed. Makes a medium-sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.

Taxodium Distichum. *b*—A beautiful tree with small, feathery, light green foliage, well adapted to wet land.

ELM, (Ulmus.)

Rapid growing trees succeeding in almost all soils, especially valuable for parks, large lawns, street or boulevard planting.

American White (Americana.) *a*—A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

Golden Leaved (Dampierreii Aurea.) *c*—Foliage bright golden, center of leaf yellowish green.

Purple Leaved (Stricta purpurea.) *b*—Erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish green foliage.

Scotch or Wych (Montana.) *a*—From the north of Europe, forming a spreading tree; with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

Red or Slippery (Fulva) *b*—A native species with drooping or spreading branches, forming a small or medium-sized tree.

Huntingdon (Huntingdonii.) *b*—A very vigorous, erect, upright, rapid grower with broad leaves; clean and smooth bark. One of the best Elms for all purposes.

HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditschia Triacanthos. *b*—A large, rapid growing native tree with handsome, finely divided foliage and exceedingly spiny branches. The small trees are largely used for hedges, making a durable impenetrable fence that can be kept any desired size.

HICKORY (Carya).

Shell or Shagbark (Alba) *a*—Tree of sturdy, lofty growth. One of the most valuable for timber and nuts.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Æsculus).

European or White Flowering (Hippocastanum) *a*—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Hardy and free from disease. One of the best for lawn or street planting.

Double White (Alba Flore Plena) *a*—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers. Fine pyramidal habit.

Red Flowering (Rubicunda) *b*—Not so rapid a grower as the white, foliage of a deeper green and blooms a little later. Makes fine contrast when planted with the white variety. Flower showy red.

Dwarf White (Pavia Macrostachya.) *c*—Forms a beautiful shrub of spreading habit, producing large spikes of showy flowers. Should find a place in all collections.

IRONWOOD.

Ostrya Virginica. *b*—A very pretty medium sized slow growing ornamental tree with light graceful branches.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*), Red Bud.

American (*Canadensis*). *b*—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in spring before the leaves appear. A fine ornamental tree worthy of general planting.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

b—A native tree of large size with rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Flowers white in racemes followed by long pods.

KELREUTERIA.

Paniculata. *b*—From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. Particularly valuable for its brilliant golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus Alpinus*).

Scotch (*Golden Chain*). *c*—A very ornamental small tree of irregular shape, with smooth, shining foliage. Its bright yellow pea-shaped blossoms are produced in long clusters.

LARCH (*Larix*).

European (*Europaea*). *a*—An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal shaped tree, drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes handsome specimens for ornamental planting, and is very valuable for timber.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

Close, dense headed, rapid growing trees, excellent for shade, do well in nearly all situations; excellently adapted to street, park and large lawns; should be planted much more freely than they are.

European (*Europaea*). *a*—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

White or Silver Leaved (*Argentea*). *b*—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; pyramidal form; large leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind; its white color making it conspicuous among other trees.

American or Basswood (*Americana*). *a*—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

LIQUID AMBER.

Styracifula (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*). *b*—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the maple, of a glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep crimson in autumn.

LOCUST OR ACACIA.

Rose or Moss (*Robina Hispida*). *c*—A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of pea-shaped, rose colored flowers in June, and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green.

Neo Mexicana. *c*—A new introduction said to be an extra vigorous grower with bright red flowers.

MAGNOLIA.

Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*). *a*—A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Makes a large tree when fully grown. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage and rapid growth.

Glauca (*Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia*). *c*—Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, pure white and delightfully fragrant. Leaves dark shining green above nearly white beneath, evergreen in the South.



MAGNOLIA.

Umbrella Tree (*Tripetela*). *b*—A hardy, native, medium sized tree with enormous leaves. In June produces large, white, fragrant flowers, four to six inches in diameter.

The Chinese Magnolias and their Hybrids. *c*—The most beautiful of small trees and should be planted on every lawn. The foliage is magnificent. The flowers are showy, fragrant and borne in the greatest profusion, even when the trees are very young and in the early spring when blossoms are most welcome. They are hardy and thrive well in nearly all sections, rather difficult to transplant. Should always be planted in early spring before leaf buds have swelled, and carefully guarded against exposure of roots to wind or sun.

Chinese White (*Conspicua*)—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large, white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

Showy Flowered (*Speciosa*)—Resembles the *Soulangeana* flowers not as large or as deep in color, exceedingly free bloomer, and flowers remain on tree longer than any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest and best.

Soulange's (*Soulangeana*).—Scrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple. Foliage large, glossy and massive. Very profuse, hardy and one of the most desirable for all planters.

Purpurea (*Obovata*)—Tree of dwarf habit, very showy; purple flowers in May and June.

Lenne's (*Lennei*)—A variety of great beauty. Flowers large, of a deep crimson, purple color, really magnificent; the tree is of a vigorous habit, foliage very large and showy. After the first blooming the flowers are produced in small quantities at intervals during the summer.

Halliana (*Stellata*)—A beautiful dwarf tree, earliest to bloom; producing very showy, medium-sized, double-petalled, fragrant pure white flowers.

Watsoni—Large white, very fragrant globular flowers. Extra fine new sort.

Kirtlandii—An elegant free flowering variety; flowers large, nearly pure white.



SOULANGE'S.

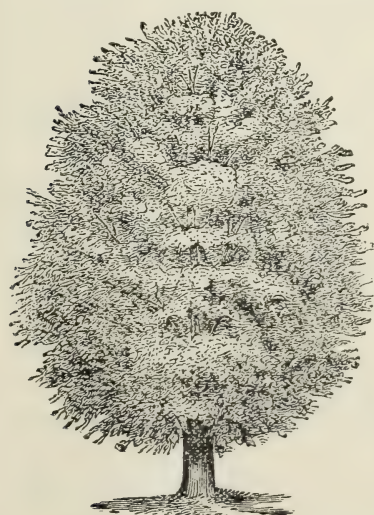
MAPLE (*Acer*.)

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*). *a*—A popular American tree, of excellent pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar and timber, as well as ornament and shade.

Ash-leaved, Box Elder (*Negundo*). *a*—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light-green pinnated foliage and spreading head, very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

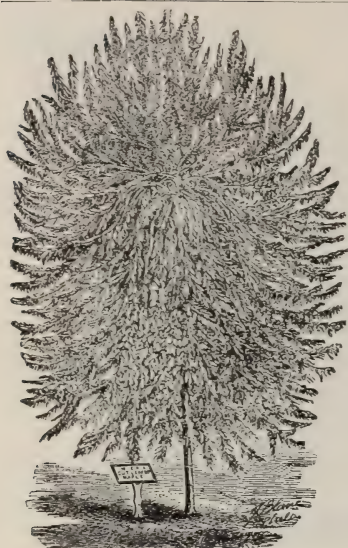
Sycamore (*Pseudo Platanus*). *b*—A noble variety, with spacious head, and large deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower, very desirable for shade.

Purple-leaved Sycamore (*Pseudo-platanus Purpurea*)—Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. Tree of robust habit; fine for lawns or for grouping with other foliage trees.



SUGAR MAPLE.

Norway (*Platanoides*). *a*—A distinct variety, with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green. Rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough crooked grower while young, but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED.

Schwedler's (*Schwedlerii*). *b*—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright, purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. A distinct and handsome sort.

Reitenbach's (*Reitenbachi*). *b*—A new, dark purple-leaved variety, which retains its color well through the season.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*Laciniatum*). *a*—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

Scarlet or Red (*Rubrum*). *b*—A rapid-growing, medium-sized tree, with red flowers very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Unsurpassed in the beauty of its autumn foliage.

Silver-leaved (*Dasycarpum*). *a*—Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; one of the most rapid growers, hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate effect or shade is wanted it is one of the best. Largely used for street or park planting.

Tartaricum. *b*—A choice variety; medium size, rounded form; thriving in damp soils if desired. Moderate grower but makes handsome specimens. Foliage turns yellow in the fall.

Japanese. *c*—These can be supplied in quite an extended list and great variety of form. They comprise varieties with bright and dark red, yellow and green, and variegated leaves; finely cut, lobed and serrated foliage. Slow dwarf growers, requiring but little room. For beauty of coloring they are unsurpassed; for effective grouping and display are invaluable and unrivalled.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

European (*Aucuparia*). *b*—A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-leaved (*Quercifolia*). *b*—A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable.

OAK (*Quercus*).

All valuable for park and large lawns, some varieties well adapted to small places. Several kinds make excellent street shade trees. Many sorts thrive on poor soils in exposed situations. They are among our most stately picturesque trees.

American White (*Alba*). *a*—One of the grandest American trees. Immense broad spreading head and massive trunk, retaining its vigor unimpaired for centuries. Leaves lobed, pale green above, glaucous beneath.

Pin (*Palustris*)—One of the most vigorous; by many considered the best of the Oak family. Foliage deep, shining green, finely divided, assuming brilliant autumnal colors. Pyramidal habit of growth, with drooping branches as it attains age.

English (*Robur*). *a*—A broad, spreading, graceful tree of slow growth, dark green foliage. Attains an immense age, retaining its ornamental character to the last.

Gork Barked. *b*—A fine European species with rough cork-like bark.

Pyramidal (*Fastigiata*). *b*—A variety of very compact, upright growth, resembling Lombardy Poplar in general form. A handsome tree.

Scarlet (*Coccinea*). *b*—A native species of rapid growth and pyramidal outline; especially fine in autumn when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Red (*Rubra*). *a*—A rapid-growing tree, with smooth, gray bark; thin, deeply cut foliage. A fine timber tree. Foliage purplish-red in the fall.

Mossy Cup or Burr (*Macrocarpa*).—A native tree, of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn-fringed and burr-like. Branches curiously ridged.

Golden (*Robur Concordia*). *b*—A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees.

Chestnut (*Prinus*). *b*—Toothed foliage, resembling that of the Am. Chestnut. A choice variety, will do well in light soils and exposed situations.

White Swamp (*Prinus discolor*). *b*—Leaves toothed, bright green above, whitish downy beneath, a fine medium sized tree that does well in low grounds in the northern states.

Black (*Tinctoria*). *a*—A large lofty growing tree, deeply cut and lobed foliage, often found growing on sand ridges where no other variety will thrive.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Golden (*Aurea Van Geertii*). *a*—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season, fine for contrast with green or purple-leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*). *a*—A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

Carolina. *a*—One of, if not the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities, where it makes usual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. New growth should be well cut back in spring for the first few seasons. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-break or screen; is used in larger numbers than any other one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower growing ornamentals are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing them as the other trees attain size.

Silver-leaved (*Bolleana*). *a*—A variety of the Silver Poplar; compact, upright grower; leaves smooth, dark green above, pale green underneath; resembles Lombardy in growth; one of the best silver-leaved trees.

Balsam, Balm of Gilead (*Balsamifera*). *a*—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.



CAROLINA.

PAULOWNIA.

Imperialis. *c*—From Japan; leaves immense, a foot or more across; a magnificent tropical looking tree. Very rapid grower, tops kill back in some winters.

PEACH (*Persica Vulgaris*).

Double Flowering, White and Red. *c*—Flowers perfectly double, covering every branch with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers early in spring. Vigorous growers, handsome foliage; make handsome groups.

PTELIA (Hop-tree).

Trifoliata. *c*—Beautiful small tree or shrub for lawn decoration, thrives everywhere; deep glossy green leaves that exhale a pleasant hop-like odor if bruised.

Aurea (Golden Hop-tree) *c*—Beautiful glossy golden foliage that appears to have been varnished, holds its color well.

PAW PAW (*Asiminia*).

Custard Apple (*Triloba*). *c*—Produces an oblong, yellow, pulpy fruit. Leaves large, pointed, flowers dark purple, foliage colors handsomely in the fall.

PERSIMMON (*Diospyros*).

American (*Virginiana*). *b*—Makes fine ornamental specimens. Leaves 4 to 6 in. long, glossy green above, glaucous beneath. Makes a round or conical rather open head, with crooked, twisted branches.

SOPHORA.

Japanica (Japan Pagoda Tree) *c*.—A small tree: dense habit of growth, dark green bark, glossy pinnate foliage, creamy white pea-shaped flowers, in large terminal panicles; in Aug.

SYCAMORE.

European (*Plantanus Orientalis*)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

SALISBURIA (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo).—

Adiantifolia.—A singular and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like leaves, yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines. Medium size, upright, rapid grower. A native of Japan, a rare and beautiful ornamental tree; should find a place on every lawn.



SALISBURIA.

SASSAFRAS. c

A handsome ornamental tree, will thrive in any good soil not too wet. Usually a small sized tree sometimes attains a large size in rich soils, foliage fragrant.

THORN. (Cratægus.) c

Well adapted to yards and small grounds, among the most beautiful of small trees: fine foliage, and doubly attractive when covered with their showy flowers in May and June.

Double White.—Small clear white flowers.

Double Pink.—Similar to above except in color.

Paul's New Scarlet.—Deep rich crimson, double, large and full. The best of its color.

Cockspur (*Crus-galli*).—A bushy, flat-topped tree, with the foliage in layers. Leaves, thick, glossy and persistent. Flowers, white, with tinge of red in May, followed by scarlet fruit.

TULIPTREE—WHITEWOOD (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).

A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves; regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

White or Butternut (*Cinerea*). *a*.—A native tree of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough.

Black (*Nigra*). *a*.—Another native of large size, majestic form and beautiful foliage. A rapid grower, producing a large nut of excellent quality.

English or Madeira (*Regia*) *a*.—A fine lofty tree, with handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces large crops of its thin-shelled delicious nuts.

Japan. a.—A most valuable introduction, one of the many good things from Japan. A strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts produced in clusters are of best quality, resembling butternuts, and freely produced. Cannot too strongly recommend this for general planting, for ornament, or in large numbers for the profitable production of nuts and timber.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

A most useful and ornamental class of trees, easily transplanted, exceedingly rapid growers, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, most kinds doing well on wet soils. For screens and wind-brakes they are the best in many situations. Their handsome foliage and highly colored bark in winter render them especially valuable in landscape work.

Rosemary-leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*). — Branches feathery, with small silvery foliage. Makes a handsome small-sized tree, with round, compact head when worked on standard five to seven feet high.

Laurel-leaved (*Laurifolia*) —One of the trees that has been overlooked by planters: should be used largely. Hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils and easily transplanted. It is a handsome ornamental tree, with very large, shining, laurel-like leaves; bright green bark in winter. A fine specimen the year round.

Golden (*Vitellina Aurantiaca*)—A showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter. A handsome tree at all seasons.

A number of other upright varieties for grouping, etc., can be supplied. For drooping forms see weeping trees.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

NO collection of trees is complete without specimens of the "Weepers," both for variety and beauty. Among ornamentals they have no superiors, and are adapted to all situations. The varieties grafted on standards, where the top or head commences to form, as the Kilmarnock Willow, Teas' Mulberry, etc., assume an umbrella-like form so desirable for contrast and beauty, and so excellently adapted to planting small yards, cemeteries, etc. Some of the others, with their tall trunks and long slender drooping branches, like Cut-Leaved Birch, make the handsomest trees in cultivation.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

European (*Excelsior Pendula*) *c*—The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Gold Barked (*Aurea Pendula*) *b*—A singular variety, bark in winter as yellow as gold. Forms a large spreading head.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Pendula *b*—Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-leaved (*Laciniata Pendula*).

a—Probably the most popular and desirable lawn tree in existence, and produces a beautiful effect on streets and avenues. Makes a vigorous growth and is perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; The slim side branches droop in a most picturesque manner; foliage delicate and deeply cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months.

Elegans Pendula. *c*—One of the most desirable. Branches delicate; foli-



BIRCH—CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

age light and airy; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.

Young's (*Pendula Youngii*) *c*—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped. One of the best small weeping trees.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

Dogwood (*Pendula*) *c*—Has all the characteristics of the Flowering Dogwood. Its pendulous habit, upright leader, large white flowers, and scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, place it in the foremost rank of weeping trees.



CORNUS PENDULA.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Japan Rose Flowered (*Rosea Pendula*). *c*—One of the finest lawn trees. The slender branches fall gracefully to the ground. Flowers rose colored.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown (*Pendula*) *c*—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. The finest Weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.

Fulva Pendula. —The most rapid growing of all Weeping Elms. Large, fine foliage; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground.

American White or Weeping. — The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields and forests, and so admired by foreigners as to be termed "the crowning glory of American forests."

LINDEN OR LIME TREE (*Tilia*).

White-leaved Weeping (*Alba Pendula*).—A fine tree with large white downy leaves and slender drooping branches. Rapid grower; entirely hardy. A beautiful, conspicuous lawn tree.



CAMPERDOWN ELM.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus*).

Weeping (*Aucuparia Pendula*). — A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches, making a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors. Foliage and fruit like the European Mountain Ash.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

Teas' Russian.—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and the heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Large Leaved (*Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green and deeply serrated.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Babylonica.—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

American (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender-branched species; grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

Kilmarnock (*Caprera Pendula*)—Grafted five or seven feet high it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees.



WILLOW KILMARNOCK.

Wisconsin.—A fine drooping habit in the style of *Babylonica*, with the additional merit of being entirely hardy as far north as Wisconsin.



We would urge the more extended use of shrubs for large and small grounds, combining, as they do, so wide a range of foliage and flower, habit of growth and season of bloom; and as they require small space for perfect development, the monotony of entirely blank lawns of even small size can be most advantageously broken and the ornamental effect highly increased by a judicious selection and arrangement into single specimen plants, small groups or masses, in proportion to the size of the grounds. Once planted they require but little further care and increase in size and beauty from year to year.

c denotes shrubs which attain 10 to 15 feet in height.

d denotes shrubs which attain 1 to 10 feet in height.

ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

Rose of Sharon. *c*—One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs. The flowers are of large size, very double and full, and of various brilliant and striking colors. It blooms freely during August and September when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Double Rose.

Double White.—White with crimson center.

Double Variegated.—Pink and white.

Double Purple.

Double Striped.

Boule de Feu. —Very double, large violet colored.

Lady Stanley. —White with reddish center.

The Banner. —Variegated Pink and White.

Tota Alba. —Flowers single, large, pure white, very free flowering; distinct and fine.

Cœlestis. —Fine large single flowers; a delicate shade of azure blue; fine and distinct.

Variegated Leaved. —Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white; flowers double purple.

Jeanne d' Arc. —Pure white, the best of all the double whites.

Van Houttei. —White shaded rose, fine large flowers, very free.

Violacea. —Reddish violet, flowers large.

Carnea Plena. —Blush, with crimson throat.

AMORPHA (Bastard Indigo).

Fruticosa. d —A tall growing native shrub with violet colored flowers in terminal clustered spikes. Very hardy and easily grown.



CÆLESTIS.

AZALEA.

Mollis. d —A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea Ponticum. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

Pontica (Ghent varieties). **d** —The Ghent Hybrid varieties are delightfully fragrant, and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure



grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefited by slight protection.

BERBERIES (Barberry).

These all make very desirable ornamental hedge plants, their showy orange and yellow flowers in May and June are followed by bright and various colored fruits, making them especially showy in autumn and winter.

Vulgaris (Common European). **d** —A handsome deciduous shrub, yellow flowers in drooping racemes; its pendant red fruit in autumn makes it very conspicuous.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea). **d** —Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fit for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

Thunbergii. *d*—A very pretty variety from Japan; of dwarf, graceful habit; foliage small, changing to beautiful bright red early in fall; very showy.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET SCENTED SHRUB, OR ALL-SPICE.

Floridus. *d*—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

COLUTEA (Bladder Senna).

Arborescens. *c*—A large-sized shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by large inflated seed pods.

CORCORUS (Kerria).

Japan (Japonica). *d*—A slender shrub, four or five feet high, with beautiful double yellow blossoms from May to October.

Variegata. *d*—A very slender grower with small green leaves edged with white.



CALYCANTHUS.

CLETHRA (Sweet Pepper Bush).

Alnifolia. *d*—A desirable, dense growing shrub with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers in August.

CURRENT (Ribes).

Crimson Flowering (Sanguineum). *d*—Small deep red flowers; blooming very abundantly in early spring.

Yellow Flowering (Aureum). *d*—Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Gordonianum. *d*—A hardy and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendent bunches in May.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Pyrus Japonica).

Scarlet Japan Quince. *d*—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring and one of the best early blooming shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

Blush Japan (Alba) *d*—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and blush flowers.

CORNUS (Dogwood).

Make fine single specimens, admirably adapted for planting in groups or masses, some distinguished by their bright colored bark, others by handsomely variegated foliage.

Sanguinea. *d*—A strong growing shrub with clusters of fine white flowers, the stem and branches turning blood red in winter.

Alternifolia.—Flower creamy white in large bunches, quite fragrant, foliage large.

Stolonifera.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter.

Elegantissima Variegata. *d*. One of the finest variegated shrubs; leaves broadly margined creamy white.

Paniculata (Panicled Dogwood). *d*—Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white.

Spæthii Aurea. *d*—A companion of elegantissima variegata; while the variegation in elegantissima is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs.

Siberica Variegata. *d*—Desirable for its variegated foliage. This and the sanguinea have white flowers in June, and make large spreading shrubs.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata (fl. pl.) *d*—Flowers double white, tinged with pink.

Crenate Leaved (Crenata). *d*—Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

Candidissima. *d*—A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

Gracilis (Slender branched). *d*—A very desirable dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

Waterii. *d*—A grand new variety with very large flowers borne in large loose racemes; robust grower and very hardy.

Hybrida Lemoinei, *d*—A beautiful new hybrid variety that is wonderfully free flowering, when in bloom is literally covered with large compact panicles of pure white flowers.



DEUTZIA.

EXOCHORDIA.

Grandiflora. *c*—From Northern China. The plant is entirely hardy, enduring from 20 to 30 degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It is a vigorous growing shrub,

forming a neat compact bush ten to twelve feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers pure white, borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each.



EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA.

EUONYMUS BURNING BUSH—STRAWBERRY TREE.

Europæus (European Euonymus). *c*—A very ornamental and showy shrub whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

FILBERT (Corylus).

Purple Leaved (Purpurea). *d*—A very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

FORSYTHIA.

Viridissima. *d*—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

Fortunii. *d*—Similar to the above but of more upright growth.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). *d*—Of drooping habit, resembling Fortunei in its flowers.

ELDER.

Aurea (Golden Elder). *c*—A variety with beautiful golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for producing contrast when planted with other shrubs. Should have full sun to give best effect.

Variegata (Variegated Leaved Elder). *c*
Of strong, healthy growth, foliage marked yellow and white.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. *c*—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red, very valuable berry-bearing shrubs.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.



WHITE FRINGE.

FRINGE.

Purple Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*). *c*—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit so as to require considerable space, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). *c*—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

Red Tartarian (*Tartarica Rubra*). *c*—A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring, flowers bright pink.

White Tartarian (*Tartarica Alba*). *c*—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

Fragrant Bush H. (*Fragrantissima*). *d*—A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, with persistent foliage and very fragrant small pink flowers in early spring. A choice shrub of excellent habit.

Morrowii.—A broad spreading bush, growing to the height of five feet, bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruits.

HYDRANGEAS.

Beautiful free flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. *Paniculata* is perfectly hardy and requires no protection; the other varieties require protection in winter and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar.

Ramis Pictis (Red Branched)—A grand variety, producing flowers in immense sized trusses. Color very deep rose or light cherry.

Hortensia.—A well-known and favorite old plant, producing large heads of pink flowers in great profusion; it thrives best in a shaded situation, with a plentiful supply of water.

Hortensia Variegata—An exceedingly ornamental plant, with bright green leaves, broadly margined with creamy white; flowers pink.

Otaska.—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.

Thomas Hogg.—Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

Paniculata Grandiflora. c—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

HALESIA, SILVER BELL.

Snow Drop Tree (Tetrapetra). **c**—A fine large shrub with beautiful large white bell-shaped flowers in May. Rare and desirable.

LILAC (Syringa). c.

Well known shrubs, succeed everywhere. Few are aware of the wonderful improvement in the past few years. We offer a choice selection of the best new double varieties, remarkable for their large trusses and beautiful flowers. Should be in every collection.

Charles the Tenth.—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Josikæaor, Chionanthus Leaved.—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct. Blooms late.

Common Purple (Vulgaris Purpurea).

Common White (Vulgaris Alba).

Persian (Persica). **d**—Medium size, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian (Alba). **d**—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Cut Leaved Persian (Persica Lacinata). **d**—A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Rubra de Marley.—Very free bloomer, reddish purple flowers. A fine variety for forcing.

Japonica (Tree Lilac)—A new species from Japan that makes a tree 20 to 25 feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts.

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Alphonse Lavalle.—Very large panicle, blue shaded violet.

Belle of Nancy.—Fine, large double flower, in large panicles; color light, rosy purple.

Jean Bart.—Panicle very large and compact; flowers rosy carmine.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Flowers very large; violet purple.

Mad. Jules Finger.—Flowers very large, in strong, erect panicles; color a beautiful satiny rose. Very fragrant.

Mad. Able Chatenay.—Flowers very large, in dense, erect panicles. The flowers are of good substance and last well when cut. Color pure waxy white.

Mons. Lemoine.—Pure white, fine large panicle.

President Grevy.—A beautiful deep blue; individual flowers very large and double, in magnificent panicles of largest size.

President Carnot.—Fine, large flowers; color pale rosy lilac, with white center

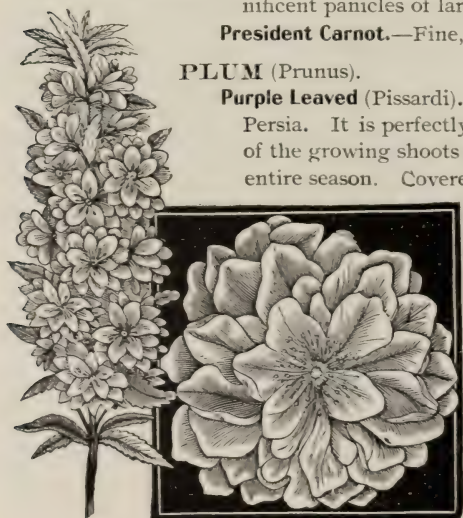
PLUM (Prunus).

Purple Leaved (Pissardi). **c**—This elegant small tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy and the leaves are a rich purple with the ends of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining its bright purple through the entire season. Covered in spring with small white single flowers.

Double Flowering (Triloba). **d**—Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China. Blooms in May.

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond (Japonica fl. rubra pleno). **d**—A beautiful shrub, with double rosy blossoms, closely set upon the twigs in May before the leaves appear.

Dwarf Double White Flowering Almond (Japonica fl. alba pl.) **d**—Similar to the preceding except in color of flowers, which are delicate white.



PRUNUS TULOTA.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*).

Makes fine ornamental single specimens and one of the most desirable hedge plants, almost evergreen, compact free grower, stands pruning to any extent.

Common (Vulgaré). *d*—An English shrub with smooth dark green leaves; flowers white, fruit purple.

California (*Ovalifolium*). *d*—A vigorous growing variety, of fine habit, thick glossy, nearly evergreen leaves.

Japan (*Ibota*). *d*—A handsome variety, long slender branches, smaller leaves than the California. Excellent for hedges, screen, to cover embankments, etc.

PTELEA.

Trifoliata. *c*—A native shrub, or small tree, of rapid growth; fruit winged and in clusters, somewhat resembling hops; flowers in June.

Aurea (Golden Hop Tree). *c*—A shrub of vigorous growth, with showy compound foliage of a most brilliant shade of clear golden-yellow, heightened in effect by the glossy varnished-like surface, and well retained in color throughout the season.

POTENTILLA.

Fruticosa. *d*—A dense, medium growing shrub of easiest culture in any soil. Narrow foliage, silky beneath. Flowers yellow, produced continuously from July to Sept.

RHAMNUS.

Catharticus (Purging Buckthorn). *c*—A hardy, robust grower with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. A good hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS.

Kerrioides. *c*—A fine ornamental Japan shrub, large single white flowers, last of May, followed by black showy seeds. Handsome light green foliage.

SPIRÆA, (Meadow Sweet). d

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Ariaefolia. — Habit dense and bushy, plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July.

Anthony Waterer.—A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy; it makes a fine compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant it is fine for house decoration.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.

Billardi.—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumaldi.—A very handsome Japanese species of dwarf compact habit. The plant is covered during midsummer and autumn with a mass of beautiful bright rose-colored flowers. Make a fine ornamental low hedge.

Callosa. (Fortunes Spiræa)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

Callosa Alba.—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

Callosa Atrosanguinea.—In growth and habit similar to Callosa: flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

Callosa Semperflorens.—A continuous bloomer, of dwarf, compact growth: flowers red in dense corymbs.

Callosa Superba.—Rosy white; a very free bloomer.

Douglasi (Douglas' Spiræa)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and Aug.

Opulifolia (Nine Bark)—A vigorous grower with broad foliage and white flowers in clusters along the branches.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno (Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful: its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

Paniculata Rosea.—Cymes of rose colored flowers in July. Strong vigorous grower.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeve's Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

Sorbifolia.—A vigorous growing species, with long spikes of white flowers in July. Foliage resembles the Mountain Ash.

Thunbergii.—Profusion of small white flowers in early spring. Forms a rounded, graceful, dwarf bush; branches slender and somewhat drooping.

Van Houtteii.—The habit of the plant is pendulous, yet upright, giving a most graceful appearance even when out of bloom. The flowers are pure white and in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches, often weighing them to the ground. One of the finest ornamental shrubs that we offer. Excellent, as a single lawn plant, or for grouping with other shrubs, also a fine hedge-plant.



SPIRÆA—VAN HOUTTEII.



GOLDEN LEAVED SYRINGA.

SYRINGA (Philadelphus.)

All the species and varieties of the syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Aurea, Golden Leaved. d—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

Flore Alba Pleno. c—A white variety with partially double flowers.

Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa) **c**—Flowers profuse; slightly fragrant; ten days later than other varieties.

Garland (Coronarius) **c**—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers

Large Flowered (Grandiflorus) **c**—A conspicuous, showy kind with large flowers and irregular branches.

Speciosissimus. d—A dwarf variety growing about 3 feet high, flowers very large, sweet scented.

Boule d'Argent. d—Fine large semi-double flower, dwarf, compact habit.

Candelabre. d—Remarkably free flowering in dense erect spikes.

SUMACH (*Rhus*).

Cut-Leaved. *d*—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns to a rich crimson in autumn.

Smooth Sumach (*Glabra*) *d*—Handsome pinnate foliage, assuming brilliant autumn colors.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*).

Vulgaris (Indian Currant, Coral Berry) *d*—Graceful small shrub, small flowers followed by persistent deep-red berries along the underside of branches.

Racemosus *d*—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

TAMARIX.

African (*Parviflora*) *d*—A very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, something like the Juniper, and delicate small pink flowers in spikes.

Gallica *d*—Profuse bloomer, small pink flowers; foliage fine and feathery on long slender branches.

Tetandra Purpurea.—Purplish pink flowers in midsummer.

Chinensis.—An upright vigorous grower with delicate foliage; flowers rose colored.

Plicatum (*Japan Snowball*) *c*—Handsome olive green foliage. Flowers pure white, larger and more freely produced than in the common snowball. One of the finest ornamental shrubs.

Japonicum.—Elegant, long plicate foliage, and showy cymes of white flowers. a fine lawn shrub.

VIBURNUM.

Opulis (*High Bush Cranberry*) *d*—Handsome broad foliage, flat cymes of white flowers in June, followed by brilliant red fruit in showy masses that will remain on plant nearly all winter. Fruit is edible.

Opulus Sterilis (*Guelder Rose*) *c*—The old well-known Snowball. Large clusters of pure white flowers in June.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*) *d*.

Candida.—This is the very best of all the white-flowering Wiegels. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Rose Colored (*Rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Blossoms in May.



JAPAN SNOWBALL. (PLICATUM.)



WEIGELAS.

Hendersoni.—A strong growing variety with deep, rose-colored flowers.

XANTHOCERAS.

Sorbilolia c.—A beautiful small tree, or large shrub, with foliage resembling the Mt. Ash. The numerous long racemes of almost white flowers remind one of the Wistaria.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy).—A beautiful, hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Virginia Creeper (Quinquefolia).—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

Englemanni.—A desirable variety with clinging tendrils, by which it will climb walls or trees and cling as close as the Boston Ivy. The foliage resembles the Quinquefolia, but is much more dense.

AKEBIA.

Quinata.—A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).

A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER (Tecoma Radicans).

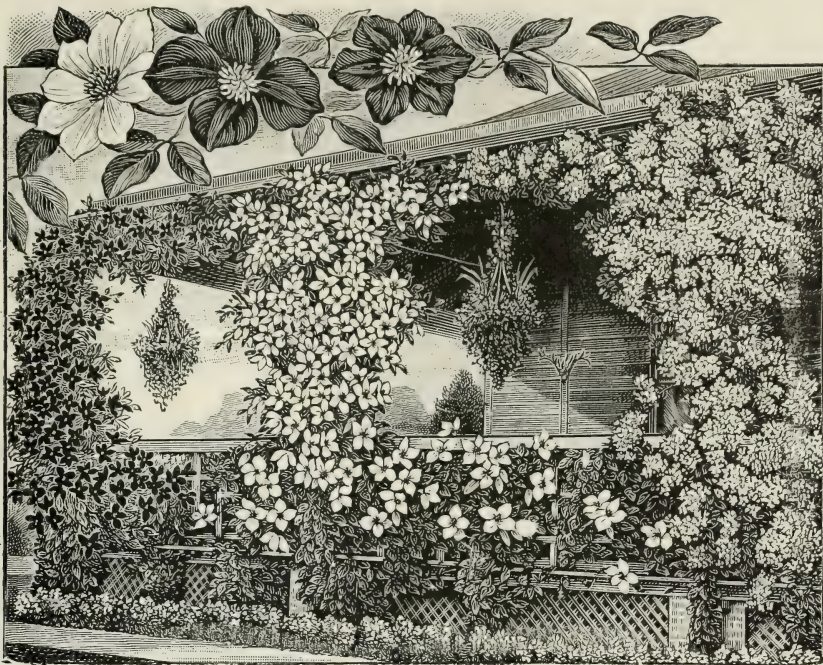
A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CELASTRUS (Bitter Sweet).

Scandens.—A native climber with handsome glossy green foliage, and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits.



BIGNONIA.



JACKMANII.

HENRYII.

PANICULATA.

CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Alexandra.—Free bloomer, strong grower; flowers pale reddish-violet.

Duchess of Edinburg.—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

Gipsy Queen.—Dark velvety purple. Fine large flower.

Henryii.—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer.

Fair Rosamond.—Bluish-white with light bar in centre of each sepal.

Jackmanii.—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Jackmanii Alba.—Vigorous grower, flowers large size grayish-white. Nearest approach to a white Jackmanii.

Mad. Ed. Andre.—This is the nearest approach to a large red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Mad. Baron Veillard.—Flowers large; light rose with lilac shadings.

Ramona.—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

Viticella Kermisinus.—Flowers of medium size, of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

Coccinea.—A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Virginica —(American White.) A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; flowers small, white.

Flamula.—A rapid growing variety, with small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

Floribunda.—Flowers deep rose, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of the summer.

Paniculata, Sweet-scented Japan Clematis.—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Vitacella.—A rapid climber, drooping blue or purple flowers through summer and autumn.

CINNAMON VINE.

A fine hardy climber, and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large, and are edible, like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

Japan Golden-leaved (*Aurea Reticulata*).—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

Chinese Twining.—Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white; quite distinct.

Fuchoides.—Bright coral red, trumpet-shaped flower, very free bloomer.

Halliana.—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

Monthly Fragrant.—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

Scarlet Trumpet.—A strong, rapid grower; blossoms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

Yellow Trumpet.—A fine grower, yellow flowers.

IVY (*Hedera*).

Valuable for covering brick walls, and upon the north or shady sides of buildings; also excellent ornaments and most desirable parlor hanging basket plants.

English.—A well known, old and popular sort.

Japanica Argentea.—A beautiful variety, with small green leaves, broadly margined, creamy white. The finest of all the variegated Ivies.

PERIPLOCA (*Silk Vine*).

Graeca.—A rapid growing, beautiful climber, with glossy green, lanceolate foliage, fine for arbors or trellises.

WISTERIA, OR GLYCINE.

Chinese (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

Double Purple (*Flore Pleno*)—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wisteria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

Chinese White.—This differs from the Chinese only in color of flowers, which in this are pure white, forming a striking contrast.

Magnifica.—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of a pale lavender color. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

HEDGE PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE.—One of the very best for defensive hedges where it can be grown without winter killing. It is of vigorous habit and rapid, dense growth, and when kept properly trimmed it not only makes an efficient hedge, but is also decidedly ornamental.

HONEY LOCUST.—Of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, bearing the shears well; thorny enough to be impenetrable.

For list of desirable ornamental ever green and deciduous hedge plants see under Hedges and Screens, page 59.

EVERGREENS.

Desirable in all ornamental planting as they retain their foliage through the winter, adding a tone of warmth and verdure, and imparting a charm to the landscape that deciduous trees are incapable of. They should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient

to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vitæ, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Retinisporas and Cypresses, on account of their small size are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. The roots must not be exposed to wind or sun. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well-packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in their natural position.

For shelter and screens to break the wind, for concealing unsightly objects, for division lines or ornamental fence, for border to vegetable, flower gardens, etc., the different varieties are well adapted.

Our trees are all nursery grown, bushy stock with good roots.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

American, White Cedar (Occidentalis)—One of the finest evergreens for hedges and screens. Is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Makes good single specimens, can be trained in any desired form.

Compacta (Parson's)—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact.

Douglas' Golden (Aurea)—Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy; the most desirable Golden Arbor Vitæ for the northern states.

Heath Leaved (Ericoides)—A dwarf grower, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage; very dense. One of the best of its class.

Golden Arbor Vitæ (Aurea)—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow; a handsome compact grower. Only half hardy in the northern states.

George Peabody.—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than in any other.



HOVEY'S GOLDEN.

Globosa.—Makes a dense, round dwarf specimen. A fine variety.

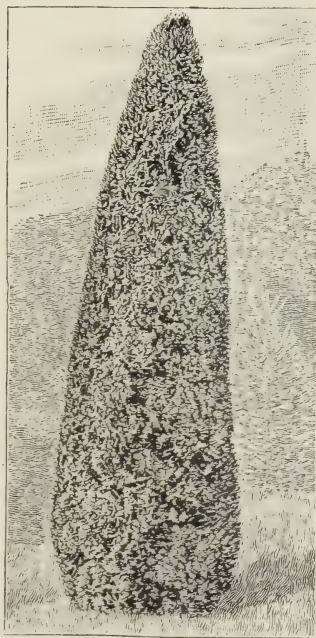
Harrisoni.—A neat little tree with entire foliage tipped almost pure white.

Hovey's Golden (Hoveyi)—A seedling from the American. A perfectly hardy, distinct, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

Pumila.—A neat little dwarf, very dense and perfect in form; regularly rounded; foliage charming shade of green. Handsome both in color and form.

Pyramidalis.—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season and perfectly hardy.

Semper Aurea.—A beautiful dwarf free growing variety of the Aurea, retaining its bright golden tint the season through.



PYRAMIDAL.

Siberian.—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

Tom Thumb.—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit. Excels for borders, or small hedges for cemetery lots, etc.

CYPRESS. (Cupressus).

Lawson's Cypress (Lawsoniana)—A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half hardy here.

Nootka Sound Cypress (Nutkaensis syn. Thujopsis Borealis).—Light, glossy green foliage, pyramidal habit, perfectly hardy. Extra fine sort.

FIR (Picea).

Balsam or American Silver. (Balsamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

European Silver (Pectinata)—Broad light colored foliage, spreading horizontal branches. Young growth a little tender.

White Silver (Concolor)—An elegant picturesque Colorado species; long leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best of evergreens for the lawn.

Fraserii.—Rapid grower, rich bright green foliage, perfectly hardy. Far superior to the common Balsam Fir.

Nördmanniana.—A symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of old foliage; one of the best of the Silver Firs.



ARBOR VITÆ SIBERIAN.

JUNIPER, (Juniperus.)

Excelsa—A compact growing distinct variety, pyramidal shape, forms handsome specimens.

Irish (Hibernica) — Very erect, tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a general favorite for lawn and cemetery planting.

Japan (Japonica)—A dense, bushy, dwarf Juniper from Japan with light, lively green foliage.

Neoboriensis—A very distinct species with a pyramidal habit and short branches. Leaves short, rigid, glaucous. A fine variety.

Swedish (Suecica).—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Dwarf Swedish—(Suecica Nana)—A dwarf variety; of compact habit of growth, leaves light green, retaining its color well in winter; perfectly hardy.

Savin (Sabina)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

Red Cedar (Virginica)—A well-known American tree; varies in habit and color of foliage, some being stiff, regular and conical, others loose and irregular; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Silvery Red Cedar (Virginiana Glauca)—One of the choicest of the Junipers, with silvery gray foliage. Excellent for single specimens or grouping with other sorts.



JUNIPER, IRISH.

PINE (Pinus).

Austrian or Black (Austriaca)—A remarkably robust, hardy tree, with stout erect shoots; leaves long stiff and dark green; growth rapid.

Scotch (Sylvestris)—A fine robust, rapid-growing spreading tree, silvery green foliage.

White (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Excelsa, Bohtan Pine—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer and it has a more dense habit of growth.

Mugho or Dwarf (Pumilio)—A very distinct species; leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense; fine for evergreen shrubbery.

PODOCARPUS (Japanica).

Nubigæna—A peculiar, charming, erect tree from Japan, hardier and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress).

A genus very similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.

Gracilis Aurea—A small tree of graceful form, with spreading branches. Young shoots are bright golden color.

Plumosa—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

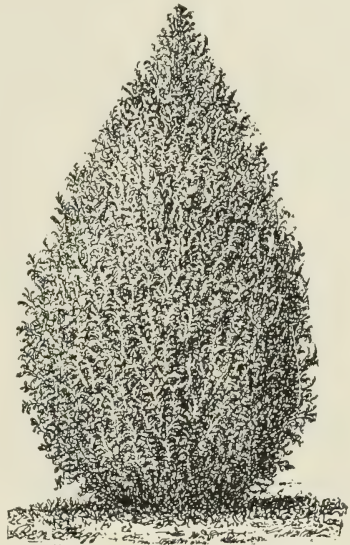
Plumosa Aurea—One of the most striking and desirable little plants of recent introductions; habit of growth compact, with branches and leaves of beautiful golden yellow.

Plumosa Argentea (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

Squarrosa—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

Pisifera—An erect slender growing tree, graceful and handsome.

Filifera—Upright leader, main branches nearly horizontal, smaller branches of a graceful and weeping habit. One of the showiest.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.

SPRUCE (Abies).

Norway (Excelsa)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

American White (Alba)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

Hemlock or Weeping (Tsuga Canadensis)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Colorado Blue—A rare elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Douglassii—One of the best of the Rocky Mountain trees. Foliage brilliant pea-green, the branches partially pendulous, a vigorous grower. One of the choicest evergreens for the lawn.

Black (Nigra)—Resembles white spruce with darker foliage and shorter leaves. A fine native tree of compact growth.

Weeping (Excelsa Inverta)—Main trunk erect with solid straight top shoot, the lateral branches droop along the trunk, forming a narrow compact pyramid. Rare and desirable specimen for large or small grounds.

YEW (Taxus).

In our latitude should be planted in sheltered positions or protected during severe winters. They make beautiful specimens of easiest culture in all good soils.

Adpressa Stricta—A fine upright growing variety of the Japan Yew.

English (Baccata)—Makes a fine densely branched bush or tree 30 to 40 feet high when fully grown. Can be kept sheared into any desired shape.

Erect English (*Bacata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew with dark green foliage.

Elegantissima—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

Irish (*Fastigiata*)—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; the foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit.

Irish Variegata—A very handsome variety, foliage mostly edged with golden-yellow.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*).

Holly Leaved (*Aquifolia*)—A beautiful shrub, with smooth shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in May, and a profusion of blue berries in Autumn.

AUCUBA JAPONICA (Gold Dust Tree).

A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold blotched leaves; needs protection in winter.

Macula Masculata—Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed; color deep green.

Lanceolata—A desirable variety with deep green, lance-shaped leaves.

BOX (*Buxus*).

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*)—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Sempervirens, Tree Box (*Arborescens*)—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places, prefers a shady situation; it can be made to assume any form.

Variegata—A variety of tree box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

EUONYMUS (*Japonica*)

Radicans Variegata—A neat trailing variety, with small, glossy green leaves broadly margined with white. Valuable for rock work or borders of beds; also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the north.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (Garland Flower).

A charming dwarf evergreen shrub with glaucous green foliage, and bright deep pink, fragrant flowers. It begins to bloom in May, and is almost constantly in bloom until September. Ornamental when not in flower, but when covered with its bright pink fragrant flowers it is exceedingly effective.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel or Calico Bush).

Broad, glossy-green, shining foliage, flowers in large and showy clusters of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored. Few broad-leaved Evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers.

ILEX OPACA.

American Holly—Deep green, glossy leaves with scattered spiny teeth, bright red berries.



RHODODENDRON.

RHODODENDRON, OR ROSEBAY.

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. It is abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that it can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July. The broad thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a pre-eminence that our pen would fail to portray. Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest, but their greatest beauty, as in many other plants, can only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the

lawn, when the different varieties, of white, blue, purple, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, can be made to blend or contrast at will, producing an effect unrivalled by any other hardy plant in existence. We have in addition to the seedlings of the Catawbiense, a considerable list of the hardy grafted varieties that are of higher price and more desirable, as they compass in the different sorts the entire range of colors, and each in itself distinct and definite, while the seedlings, as a rule, vary but little from the original type. When soils are too strongly impregnated with lime, the original soil should be removed to a good depth and width where the Rhododendrons are to be planted and the space filled in with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime.

ROSES.

THE Rose is one of our leading specialties, the demand increasing every year until it now requires over half a million plants annually to supply it. We devote about 40 acres of land and 20 large green houses to the growth of Roses alone.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—In selecting a spot for a Rose bed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

ROSES IN POTS.—The Tea, Bourbon and China Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give you a succession of bloom, if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in fall and winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

WHAT VARIETIES TO PLANT.—The **Everblooming or Monthly Roses** are the only really constant bloomers. They begin to bloom early in the season or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the summer and autumn months until stopped by freezing weather. They bloom and flourish luxuriantly in all parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and fullness, delightful fragrance, and embrace all the lovely shades and colors that roses ever assume. In the north they require protection during the winter, and being natives of a more genial clime, must not be expected to survive in the open ground where the temperature falls much below zero.

PROTECTION.—They may be protected during the winter, except in the extreme north, in the following manner: First cut out all the soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves; then take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with two to four inches of earth. Over this place four to six inches of leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated in this way, three winters out of four they will go through unharmed.

HARDY ROSES.—This section includes the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses and Climbers, and while they are not as constant bloomers as the Teas, Bourbons, Noisettes and Chinas, they make a gorgeous display of deep rich colors in May and June, far excelling the Everblooming class in size of flower and brilliancy of color. Most of the Hybrid Perpetual class give a second crop of bloom in September and October, and in many cases finer flowers than those produced in June.

TEA ROSES—Ever-Blooming.

BON SILENE.—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color, deep rose shaded carmine.

BRIDESMAID—An exquisite pink rose that is being grown in larger quantities for winter flowers than any other pink variety. Color a bright clear pink, a lovely shade; flowers very large, perfectly double. The buds are large and solid with long stiff stems and handsome glossy foliage. It is also an excellent bedding variety for outside flowering in summer.

BARON BERGE—Soft lemon white at base of petals, beautifully tinted rose on the outer edges. A strong grower and very free bloomer.

CHRISTINE DE NOUE—A beautiful red Tea Rose of large size and fine, full, double flowers. It is a splendid grower, making a large-sized, fine shaped bush. Color, clear, rich maroon, changing to purplish red. A constant and very free bloomer.

CATHARINE MERMET—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.



BRIDESMAID.

COMTESSE DE BRETEUIL—A rich shade of golden amber delicately tinged with apricot and ruddy copper. Beautiful in bud or fully open flower; very fragrant.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

ETOILE DE LYON—This we consider one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting and one of the hardiest in the Tea section. Flower very large and double, and deliciously fragrant. Color chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.

FRANCOIS DUBREUIL—A new red tea rose of unusual merit with fine large double flowers. Color, deep crimson with velvety shadings, very rich and fine.

GOLDEN GATE—A strong, healthy grower, blooms very freely. Color, creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

J. B. VARRONE—A fine grower; flower large and very double, with high center opening from long buds, color soft China rose, changing to bright deep carmine of even shading; an extra good rose and very sweet.

MADAM ETIENNE—Flowers large and very double; color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort.

MARIE GUILLOT—White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon; large, full and beautifully imbricated in form. One of the finest white Teas; the perfection of form in the Tea Rose; highly fragrant.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—A strong, vigorous grower, and one of the hardiest Tea Roses for outdoor bedding. Flowers cup-shaped, borne in clusters. Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

MAD. WELCHE—An extra fine variety; very large, double, and of beautiful rounded form. Color apricot yellow; very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flowers with dark orange red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary with deep shadings.

MAD. HOSTE—Ivory white, with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size, and can always be cut with long stems.



GLIO.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—

Creamy white, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere.

MAD. ELIE LAMBERT—

Fine, large, full, double flower, globular and cup-shaped; the outer petals pure white, the center of a beautiful rosy flesh color, often changing to deep rosy carmine.

MAMAN COCHET—

Growth vigorous, with rich healthy foliage and extra large flowers on long stout stems, very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half blown. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose; makes charming bunches of long-stemmed flowers when cut. Fine for either pot-culture or out-door planting.

MARION DINGEE—

Flowers of good size, nicely cup-shaped, and borne in wonderful profusion all through the growing season. Color deep crimson, changing to carmine in the matured flowers. One of the best for either pots or bedding purposes.



MAD. FRANCISKA KRUGER.

MAD. FRANCISKA KRUGER—A striking, handsome rose, one of the best for open-ground culture. Fine shaped flowers of deeply shaded coppery yellow.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE—A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant; flowers large and beautiful shape.

PERLE DES JARDINS—This magnificent rose still retains its position as the finest rose of its color ever introduced. The color varies from canary to golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed; handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness not observed in any other yellow rose.

PAPA GONTIER—A strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark, carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting.

RAINBOW —A striped Tea Rose of strong healthy growth; buds large on long, stiff stems; color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson; shaded and toned with amber.

SENATOR McNAUGHTON—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, with which it is identical in every respect except color. The flowers are very large and full with excellent shaped buds; color clear, delicate creamy white. A grand winter blooming rose.

SUNSET—The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double, and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose, valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

SUSANNE BLANCHETT—Foliage large, erect and beautiful; outer petals large and broad, of a clear flesh color; inner petals shorter and of deeper shade.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI—Fine delicate rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double, exquisitely fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. A rose that should be in every collection.

THE BRIDE—This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets.

THE QUEEN—Pure white. A vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of buds and flowers all through the season. Buds finely formed; petals thick, of good substance.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

OFTEN called Fairy Roses. They are admirably adapted to pot culture, and planted out they flower continually the whole season. The flowers are quite small, borne in large clusters, each cluster making a bouquet by itself. They are quite hardy, requiring but slight protection even in the north. An excellent class for cemetery planting.



MOSELLA.

MOSELLA (Yellow Soupert)—A valuable new Polyantha, plant dwarf and bushy, a mass of bloom the whole year. Color light yellow, shading to white at edge of petals. Quite hardy, will stand the most severe winter with but slight protection.

PINK SOUPERT—An excellent pink rose, surpassing even *Clotilde Soupert* in freedom of bloom. Strong healthy grower, and a fine hardy bedding rose.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT—A grand free flowering rose, fine for bedding out or pot culture. The flowers are very double and handsomely formed, borne in sprays. Outer petals pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

ETOILE DE MAI—Plant remarkably free flowering, of free healthy growth; color of buds a beautiful nankeen yellow, changing to pearly white in fully open flower.

GLORIE DES POLYANTHAS—Bright pink, with a red ray through each petal; quite distinct.

GEORGE PERNET—A strong growing dwarf variety, forming a perfect round bush. It is continually in bloom, the flowers being quite large for this class; the color is bright rose with touches of yellow, and passes to peach-blow with silvery white shadings.

MIGNONETTE—Flowers perfectly double, borne in large clusters, often thirty or forty flowers each. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a constant and profuse bloomer.

MAD. CECIL BRUNNER—Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds; color salmon rose on a yellow ground. Very fragrant.

PAQUERETTE—Pure white; of the most perfect shape, about one and one-half inches in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer.

CHINA OR BENGAL.

THE China or Bengal Roses are dwarf, and flower with the greatest profusion all through the summer and fall, making excellent edges for beds of other roses and fine pot plants. Their flowers are not equal in size and fragrance to those of the Teas, but they consist chiefly of rich, dark colors, which are scarce in the other sections of the ever-blooming roses.

AGRIPPINA—Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud, for bedding is unsurpassed; few roses are so rich in color.

LA PHOENIX—Fine brilliant carmine rose; good sized flowers, full and double; profuse bloomer. One of the best bedding sort in the list.

QUEEN'S SCARLET—Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet; very free flowering.

BOURBON.

NOT quite hardy, but a very slight protection suffices them. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the autumn. The flowers are for the most part produced in clusters, and generally of a light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. Some of the freest and most constant blooming roses are contained in this section.

ALFRED AUBERT—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers are well shaped as *Hermosa*, of a bright red color.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Remarkably free flowering and nearly hardy in this latitude, requiring very little if any protection. The flowers are large, full, of fine cupped form. Color deep rich rosy pink. Very fragrant. A splendid bedding variety.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA—A grand white, ever-blooming rose, a sport from *Soude Malmaison*, which it resembles in habit of growth and style of flower. The petals are of great substance and large size, forming an exquisite perfectly double rose, slightly tinted yellow on first opening.

HERMOSA—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with everyone.

MRS. DEGRAU—A fine ever-blooming, hardy garden rose of strong vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size; color rich glossy pink; very fragrant.

MRS. PAUL—Beautiful pearl white with rosy peach shading; large open flower with bold thick petals. A fine autumn bloomer.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—A noble rose; flower is extremely large and double; color flesh white, clear and fresh. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all roses at that season.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent, the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual.

ANTOINE VERDIER—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely the entire season; extra fine.



SOUV. PRESIDENT CARNOT.

grower with handsome, bronzy green foliage and large elegant shaped buds. The flower is of large size, of exquisite shape with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. Color delicate rosy flesh shaded a trifle deeper at the center. A very profuse bloomer.

NOISETTE OR EVERBLOOMING CLIMBERS AND CLIMBING TEAS.

THESE are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn. The distinguishing characteristic of the Noisette class is their cluster blooming habit. In the south, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of bud and foliage. Useful for growing in conservatories, pits and greenhouses at the north, where they reward the extra care and protection in producing thousands of their magnificent blooms.

CLIMBING METEOR.—A sport from Meteor. Very strong grower, will make shoots 12 to 15 ft. long in a single season. Produces large velvety crimson flowers in great profusion throughout the entire season.

AUGUSTINE HALEM—Extra large and handsome; color clear bright rosy red, verging to deep, rich crimson.

AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEAU—The best recommendation that can be given this magnificent rose is that it is a white LaFrance, having just a tint of blush clouding its broad petals. The buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—This variety is a sport from LaFrance, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect.

KAISERINA AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A beautiful rose with elegant large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers. Color pure ivory white, a splendid grower with beautiful foliage.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.

METEOR—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose. The flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY—Rosy carmine shaded salmon. A strong, healthy growing variety with bright green foliage. Fine for bedding, as it blooms in great profusion. Flowers large and very double.

SOUV. PRESIDENT CARNOT—A strong, clean, healthy

CLIMBING WOOTEN—Bright cherry crimson, a fine large double flower, very fragrant. If well cared for will make shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season.

MARECHAL NEIL—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea scented Roses yet introduced; a good climbing rose.

MAD. ALFRED CARRIER—Flesh white, with salmon yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed, vigorous grower.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA.—A strong growing, red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the south; flowers full and well formed.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON—Orange yellow center, copper yellow; very rich.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

THIS class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.



CLIO.—(See page 86.)

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. A free bloomer. Very fragrant.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud, flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Clear pale rose, fine large flower of exquisite shape and finish.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

BRIGHTNESS OF CHESHUNT—A peculiar vivid brick red; medium size; very free flowering, and a fine autumn bloomer.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size, fine form; free bloomer.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—A finely formed, pure white rose, occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. One of the freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER—Bright carmine rose, strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

COMTE DE PARIS—Brilliant red, shaded and illuminated with bright crimson, large, full and of fine form. Very vigorous.

CRIMSON QUEEN—Brilliant crimson with maroon shadings. Very free.

CLIO—Flower is simply perfection in form, with fine broad petals, with high, full center, and is magnificent in all its stages of growth. Color delicate satin blush with a light shading of rosy pink at the center. Plant a strong, vigorous grower, with large handsome foliage; added to its other good qualities, it has the merit of being a prolific bloomer; without question the finest white hybrid to date. (See cut, page 85.)

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—Bright crimson carmine, an entirely distinct shade of color. Flowers of perfect form, and very sweet.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect form.

DINSMORE—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double. Color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Brilliant scarlet crimson, maroon shade; very fine.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

ECLAIR—A large, handsome fiery-red flower of good form.

FISHER HOLMES—Rich, glowing crimson. Large, fine shaped flower.

FRANCOIS LEVET—A splendid rose, flowering freely, and very full; fresh clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTIN—Rich dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large and of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.



DINSMORE.

EUGENE FURST—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower and a strong vigorous grower. A first-class rose in every way.

GLORIE DE L'EXPOSITION BRUXELLES—Flowers finely formed, large and perfectly double; color purplish crimson, of velvety texture.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; free bloomer; unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.

GUSTAVE PIGANEAU—Flower very large, full, finely cup-shaped; handsome pointed buds; color brilliant carmine lake.

GEN. WASHINGTON—Perfectly double, large, fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.

HELEN KELLER—Clear bright satin rose, a very pleasing and distinct shade, a fine large flower, very full and nicely scented; a free and continuous bloomer commencing to flower among the first and continues until late in the fall.

JUBILEE—A splendid new Hybrid Perpetual; a vigorous grower, having fine dark green foliage, short jointed bushy growth, and long flower stem. Color pure red, shading to deep crimson and velvety maroon at center. One of our best dark roses.

JOHN HOPPER—Flowers large, very regular and full. Color a brilliant rose. Very sweet.

LOUIS VON HOUTTE—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon: a beautifully formed double flower.

LADY ARTHUR HILL—Rosy-lilac, distinct and fine. Large, full and symmetrical.



EUGENE FURST.



MRS. J. H. LAING, FROM PHOTO. S. & H. CO.'S BLOCK, 1898.

MRS. J. H. LAING—One of the finest roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color, a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET—Pale pink, of a delicate shade, large and full; very fragrant.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY—Flower of large size and perfect form, on stout, erect stems; color ivory white, petals shell-shaped, free flowering and highly fragrant.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Flowers very large, perfectly double and of good substance; color bright cherry red shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA—A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD—Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, a distinct and pleasing shade; flowers large, of fine imbricated form, very freely produced, flowering continuously during the entire season; growth vigorous, of free branching habit.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine, very sweet.

MARIE BAUMAN—Bright carmine red, large and full.

MARGARET DICKSON—White with pale flesh center, petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; flowers of magnificent form both in bud and when fully open; plant perfectly hardy. A strong, vigorous grower with fine large foliage. Very fragrant.

OSCAR ROI DU SUEDE—Large double of fine form. Carmine shading to crimson, with very dark shading of reddish brown.



PAUL NEYRON, FROM PHOTO. S. & H. CO.'S BLOCK, 1898.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full.

PERLE DES BLANCHES—Pure white; medium size, good full form; very double and fragrant.

PRINCE ARTHUR—Rich crimson, fine shaped flower. One of the freest blooming roses of its class.

ROGER LAMBERLIN—Deep velvety crimson; edge of petals margined blush white; flower medium size.

SILVER QUEEN—Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy pink; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance.

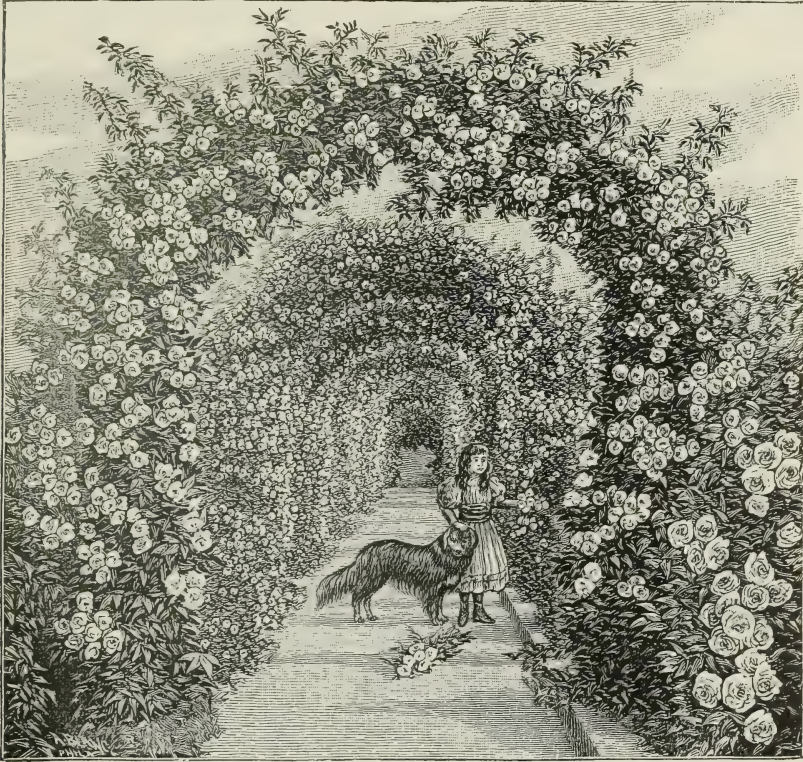
TOM WOOD—A very large full double flower with beautiful shell-shaped petals of thick waxy substance. Plant a strong, clean grower with heavy fine foliage. A good autumn bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNER—Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large shell-shaped petals. Color cherry red. A splendid variety.

VICK'S CAPRICE—Flowers large, ground color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.

VICTOR HUGO—Brilliant flaming crimson with purplish shadings, an unique coloring in roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.



HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches and any unsightly objects. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers.

ANNA MARIA—Light pink, changing to blush; blooms in large clusters.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A Japanese rose bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots eight to ten feet long in a season. The flowers are grown in large pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. Color bright vivid crimson, with none of the purplish tint so common in crimson roses. A charming pillar rose, and for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. See cut on last page of cover.

YELLOW RAMBLER (*Aglaia*)—Flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. Yellow Rambler has successfully withstood, unprotected, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below, proving

it to be the hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plant, often making a growth of ten to twelve feet in a single season. A strong plant; in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable

WHITE RAMBLER (Thalia)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the best.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

RUSSELL'S COTTAGE—Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

TENNESSEE BELLE—A strong, vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright rosy blush.



ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA.

ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA—This is a beautiful Japanese Rose; a strong, vigorous grower of climbing habit. Perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers profusely in large clusters, with from twenty to fifty flowers in each, covering the plant with a dense mass of snowy white blossoms with bright golden stamens. Very fragrant. The individual flowers last a long time, the plants showing bloom for a month or more, and are followed by bright red seed pods, making the plant attractive after the flowers are gone.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for outdoor culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. They like rich ground and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

COUNTESS OF MURINAIS—Large, pure white, beautifully mossed.

CRESTED—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Rich deep crimson.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Flower large; color pale rose. A strong grower with fine healthy foliage.

HENRY MARTIN—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; full and sweet and finely mossed.

JOHN CRANSTON—Deep crimson; very double.

LUXEBURG—Bright crimson; large and mossy.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

PAUL FONTAINE—Deep crimson; a constant bloomer.

SALET—Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

ROSA RUGOSA.

JAPAN ROSE—Forms a sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, three inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. A valuable plant for the hardy border or shrubberies, its large handsome scarlet fruit being very ornamental all through the Autumn and early winter months.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Beautiful rosy-crimson single flowers.

RUGOSA ALBA—Pure white.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES.

AGNES EMILY CARMEN—A cross between *Rugosa Rosea* and *Harrison's Yellow*, both remarkably hardy, vigorous varieties, and is fully as hardy as either. The growth is robust, with dense rich foliage, somewhat similar to the *Rugosa*. Flowers large, semi-double, fine in the bud state. A remarkably free bloomer, and continues in bloom a long time. Color rich deep crimson.

MAD. GEORGES BRUANT—A cross of *Rosa Rugosa* and *Tea Rose Sombreuil*. Flowers in clusters semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to *Niphetos* in shape; color pure white; remarkably free flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy leathery leaves of the *Rugosa* class.

BLANCH DOUBLE DE COURBER—Purest paper white, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet. A strong, rampant grower, having the true *Rugosa* foliage. Flower nearly five inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well. Perfectly hardy. Its strong, healthy growth, fine glossy foliage and very free, almost perpetual flowering habit make it one of the finest Roses for cemetery planting.

BELLE POITEVINE—A strong, vigorous grower, with magnificent foliage. Very free and branching, and every tip laden with immense bouquets of large pink roses. Buds very long; perfume exquisite and quite unique. Very free. This elegant *Rugosa* originated with M. Bruant, and is a fine companion for his *Mme. Georges Bruant*.

SUMMER ROSES.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Semi-double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

MAD. PLANTIER—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose. The plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June. A most desirable rose for cemetery decorations.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow; semi-double, very fine.

JAPANESE CREEPING ROSE.

WICHURAIANA—A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy and forming a dense mat of very dark green lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, in clusters, after the June roses are past, and continue during the season. They are pure white, the stamens being yellow, from one and one-half to two inches across and very fragrant. Valuable for covering banks, rockeries, slopes and beds among shrubs.

HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSES.



The habit of these new Hybrids is the same as the Wichuriana or Memorial Rose. The growth is creeping and can be used with telling effect in covering embankments, terraces, stems of trees, pillars, trellises or for any other purpose where a strong rapid growing vine is desired. They are the hardiest we grow and will stand any climate or exposure and thrive and grow well in the poorest soil, even on gravel banks. The foliage is particularly bright and attractive, thick and leathery, shining as if varnished, not subject to mildew or insect pests and keeps fresh and bright until near midwinter. The flowers are very abundant, deliciously fragrant and last in perfection a long time.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE—A most vigorous grower with long branching shoots that are covered with dense bright green shining foliage. The flowers are very double, 2 inches and over in diameter, of a beautiful rose color, similar to Bridesmaid, very fragrant.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION—Similar to the preceding in growth. Remarkably free flowering; when in bloom is a mass of the most perfectly formed double flowers, about 1½ inches in diameter, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

PINK ROAMER—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichuriana type. The single flowers are over 2 inches in diameter, a bright rich pink, with large silvery white center and orange red stamens, producing a charming effect; delightfully fragrant.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white and very double, are produced in clusters of from 10 to 12 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.

ENGLISH SWEET BRIAR.

An old garden favorite that is highly prized on account of the delightful fragrance of its leaves and young branches. It is perfectly hardy and once planted requires very little care; fine for hedges or as single plants on lawn.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briar Roses.

A great acquisition among perfectly hardy roses, being crosses of the ordinary Sweet Briar Rose with various other sorts, and in all cases reproducing the same fragrant foliage of the Sweet Briar with the added variety in size and color of the flowers. All are abundant bloomers and form vigorous, sturdy plants.

Amy Robsart.—Lovely deep-rose.

Brenda.—Maiden's blush or peach.

Anne of Gierstein.—Dark crimson.

Flora McIvor.—Pure white-tinged rose.

Meg Merrilees.—Gorgeous crimson.

Minna.—White, tinted blush.

TREE ROSES.

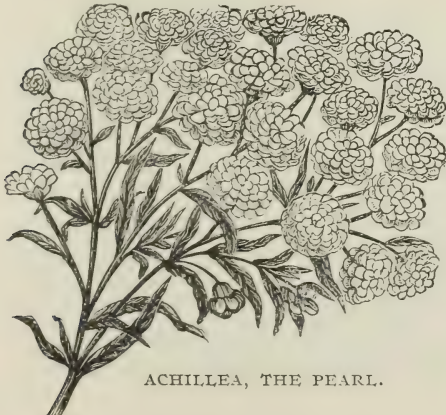
The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four to five feet high, are tree-shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson.



TREE ROSE.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

A valuable class of plants for the hardy border and when once established will increase in beauty from year to year.



ACHILLEA, THE PEARL.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow or Milfoil).

The Pearl—Has very showy heads of pure white double flowers on strong, erect stems.

Millefolium Roseum—Fern-like foliage, low-growing. Blooms in dense heads of bright rose-colored flowers.

ALTHÆA ROSEA (Hollyhock.)—Almost indispensable as a back-ground for beds and borders, as their straight towering spikes are a mass of bright colored flowers the entire summer. We offer a fine collection of double sorts in four distinct colors, crimson, yellow, pink and white. They require a deep rich soil and will not succeed if planted where water is liable to stand.

ANEMONE JAPONICA (Wind Flower.)

One of the most showy of all our autumn blooming herbaceous plants; they bloom freely from August till cut down by frost. In light, somewhat moist, rich soil they make a beautiful show and should be planted in every hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient for our most severe winters.

Alba—Pure white, with yellow center.

Rubra—Deep rose, with yellow center.

Whirlwind—Splendid semi-double pure white form; very hardy and excellent for cutting.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Cerulea—A fine Rocky Mountain species, with large flowers often four inches across. The sepals are deep blue, petals pure white and spurs recurved. Splendid for cutting.

Chrysantha—Yellow, of good size, with yellow spurs. Grows two to three feet high and makes a bush two to three feet across.

Alba Plena—Fine bright green foliage and pure white double flowers. An attractive variety.



ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA (Hardy Golden Marguerite)—Flowers golden yellow, from one to two inches across. Very valuable for cutting.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA (Variegated Reed).

A hardy, broad leaved, variegated bamboo; foliage creamy white and green, striped; grows six to eight feet high.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisies.)—Showy free blooming hardy plants, commencing to flower early in the season and continuing until killed by frost.

Grandiflora—Flowers extra large, purple. Plant grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Laevis—A splendid light blue variety, blooms very early.

Lady Trevelyan—A fine pure white flower and extra strong grower.

Novae Angliae—Large bluish purple, with yellow eye.

Novae Angliae Rosea—Bright rose-colored flowers; a very distinct variety.

ASTILBE (Japan Spiraea.)

Astilbe Japonica—A handsome plant with small, pure white flowers in large branching panicles. It is extensively used for forcing for winter flowers by florists.

Astilbe Japonica Compacta—Compared with Japonica the individual flowers are much more numerous, the flower spikes larger and more compact.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful hardy border plant; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower.)

Beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive blooms the whole season.

Grandis—Grows two to three feet high; large, purple drooping flower.

Carpathion Alba—Pure white, fine for cutting.

Carpathica—Bright blue.

DICENTRA.

Spectabilis—A hardy perennial plant with rose colored flowers in great abundance. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; two feet high. Flowers in April or May.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA (Gas Plant.)

A very showy border plant, forming a bush about two and one-half feet in height, having fragrant foliage and curious shaped flowers.

Alba—White.

Rubra—Red.



DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).

Formosum—A strong, robust perennial, two to three feet high; flowers in abundance; deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flower stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.

DIANTHUS, PINK (Hardy Garden Pinks).

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June; rich clove fragrance. We offer 12 distinct varieties.

DORONICUM (Leopard's Bane.)

Plantagineum—Showy deep yellow flowers, borne in great profusion, from two to three inches in diameter. One of the best of all the yellow herbaceous plants.

EULALIA.

Gracilis Univittata—Narrow green leaves with a silvery white mid-rib. This plant is of most graceful habit and is very useful for decorative purposes and the center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.

Japonica Variegata—A hardy perennial from Japan, with long narrow leaves striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged.

Japonica Zebrina—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or



EULALIA ZEBRINA.

marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide.

FUNKIA (Day Lily).

Alba (Subcordata.)—The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants, and this is the best of the class. Beautiful broad ovate leaves, with large, lily-like, pure white fragrant flowers in large clusters.



FUNKIA UNDULATA VARIEGATA.

Undulata Variegata—Foliage beautifully variegated green and yellow.

Ovata Variegata—A handsome plant with broad leaves distinctly banded creamy white.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (Blanket Flower).

Perennial plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and stalks two feet high, producing on very long stems blossoms two to three inches across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. Delights in a rather poor light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

HENCHIERA.

Sanguinea—A most desirable perennial of dwarf compact growth. Flowers in loose, graceful spikes in great profusion. In color it varies from light coral-red to crimson.

HEMEROCALLIS.

Flava (Lemon Colored Lily.)—A pretty, hardy herbaceous plant, with long, narrow leaves; flower stalks two to three feet high, with a crown of beautiful lemon-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, that are delightfully fragrant.

Dumortieri—Very dwarf and compact, producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange color. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year.

Kwamso, fl. pl.—Large, double, copper-colored flowers; in bloom all summer. An excellent plant for the hardy border, and one that grows and blooms well in almost any situation.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A magnificent Yucca-like plant, producing in July and August a flower stem three to four feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white, pendant, bell-shaped flowers.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE.

Deep golden yellow flowers produced in large massive heads two to three feet across. Grows five to six feet high.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).

Multiflorus Plenus—Flowers from three to four inches in diameter, as double as any double Dahlia, and cover the plant from the ground to the top. Color a bright golden yellow. For effect in the garden it stands out boldly and for mixed borders and foregrounds to shrubberies (where it should be grouped in numbers) it is one of the most admirable plants. It should have a sunny position and rich soil.

Laetiflorus—One of the most beautiful plants for the garden; the flowers are about four inches in diameter, of the richest golden yellow color. Perfectly hardy; flowers from July to September.



MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

Soleil d'Or—A distinct new variety, with large yellow flowers three to four inches in diameter, quilled in such a manner as to resemble a Cactus Dahlia.

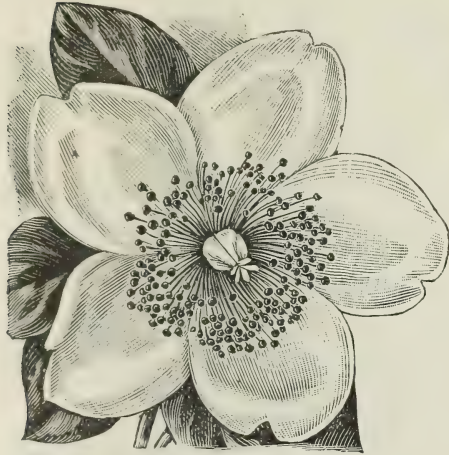
Rigidus—Fine dwarf variety, growing three feet high with large yellow flowers three to four inches across.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.

HIIBISCUS (Mallow).

Crimson Eye—A remarkably showy and handsome hardy plant. A robust grower with dark red stems. The flowers are immense in size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center of each flower.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)

Moserianum — A grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers two inches in diameter. A continuous bloomer.



HIBISCUS.—CRIMSON EYE.

IRIS

Kaempferii (Japan Iris.) The Japanese Iris is an excellent addition to the list of hardy herbaceous plants, and should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation. They are quite distinct from all the varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We offer a fine list of named varieties. (For description of above, see Catalogue No. 2).

Germanica (German Iris). Flower early and with wonderful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Iris by their broad sword-like leaves. We offer eight named varieties.

Pseudo-Acorus Variegata (Yellow Iris or Water Flag.) A fine hardy plant with deep green foliage, broadly striped creamy white. Flowers large bright yellow, slightly veined brown. Delights in a moist situation, but will do well in any rich soil.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (Hardy Candytuft).

Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants.



IRIS KAEMPFERII.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Perennial Pea).

Very ornamental climbing herbaceous plants, well adapted to grow on garden trellises, to cover walls, stumps, etc. Seldom out of bloom from June until hard frost in fall. A useful plant for cut flowers. We offer three distinct colors, red, pink and white.

PAPAVER (Poppy).

Bracteata—A charming species, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, two and one-half feet high, with immense deep blood crimson flowers, having a black blotch at the base of each petal.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy) —A beautiful class of hardy poppies, forming tufts of fern-like foliage. We offer in separate colors of white, yellow and orange.

PYRETHRUM ULGINOSUM—(Great Ox-eye or Giant Daisy).

A perfectly hardy plant, growing four to five feet high. Upright in growth with bright green foliage; from midsummer to autumn it bears a profusion of bloom. Color pure white with yellow center; individual flowers are from two to three inches across.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell-flower).

Grandiflorum —A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, with neat foliage, and from middle of July until late September bearing a constant succession of handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil.

PLUMBAGO (Leadwort).

Larpentae—A useful edging plant, bearing rich deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom till frost.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil).

Fruiticosa—A splendid little shrubby plant for borders; the foliage is very ornamental. Blooms in compact heads of small bright yellow flowers. Height two to four feet.

PHLOX, SUBULATA (Moss Pink).

Low spreading stems and narrow moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple with darker center, produced in wonderful profusion in April and May.

Alba—A white flowering variety of the above, very showy when in flower, presenting a mass of bloom like a sheet of snow.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.

PHLOX, DECUSSATA, (Perennial Phlox.)

There is no class of hardy plants more desirable than the perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of blooms the entire season.

We offer an excellent assortment, selected with great care from the best European collections.

Amphion—Deep purplish crimson.

Athis—Light salmon rose.

Astier Reim—White, nicely mottled and shaded carmine.

Alceste—Lilac white, large violet center, fine large flower.

Boranger—White flushed salmon rose, center deep rose.

Bacchante—Extra large carmine eye, shading to a pure white edge.

Cyrano—Reddish violet, mottled and veined mauve.

Cameron—Large white flowers, rosy crimson center.

Champagnol—Light pink, large crimson center.



PHLOXES.

- Duguesclin**—Bluish violet, shading to white at edge.
Hurley—White with broad lilac edge.
Hecla—Large white flowers, with a ring of violet in the center.
Jean D'Arc—Pure white, large flowers.
Kossuth—Rose, maroon center.
La Neige—Pure white, dwarf, everblooming.
Lanibore—Rosy pink, large violet purple eye.
La Donore—Extra large flowers, pearly rose.
Lord Raleigh—Dark violet, shading to blue. Very near blue phlox.
Luminex—Extra large bright rose, deeper rose center.
Molier—Salmon flushed rose, deeper rose center.
Mad. M. Carvalho—Creamy white, fine shape.
Pantheon—Rosy salmon, very large.
P. Bonneton—Rose, deeper center.
Stanislas—Carmine violet, purple center.
Stanley—Carmine lilac, very dwarf.
The Pearl—Extra fine pure white.
Virgo Mari—White, large and beautiful.
Wm. Robinson—Rose salmon, extra large and fine.
Wm. Ramsey—Crimson, with distinct purple shading toward center.



JAPAN TREE PÆONIA.

Bright red.

Variegated, pink edged white.

PÆONIES (Herbaceous).

A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; they are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care but the flower will be finer and colors brighter if given a deep, rich loam well manured.



PÆONIES—HERBACEOUS.

M. Thiers—Rose, shaded purple.**M. Valliant**—Light rose.**Nivalis**—White, cream center.**Officinalis Rubra Plena**—Rich deep crimson; very early and one of the brightest of all dark colored varieties.**Rose Quintal**—Pink, cream center.**Revesii**—Pink, white center.**SPIREA** (Goat's-beard).

Excellent border plants, doing well in any soil, but will thrive best in rich loam.

Aruncus—Light green pinnate foliage and immense branched pannicles of small creamy white flowers.**Palmata**—One of the handsomest of our herbaceous plants and very hardy; beautiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy flowers, deep crimson in color. Very effective, and should be in every collection.**Filipendula Flora Plena**—A fine variety with fern-like, deep green foliage, and large, dense, showy heads of clear white double flowers.**PÆONIES—TREE.**

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining a height of four to six feet with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors and enormous in size, often six to eight inches across. Very effective amongst shrubs or in borders.

Banksii—Rosy blush, very large, fragrant flowers. One of the best.**Japanese**—Flowers of immense size and very showy; six distinct varieties in the following colors:

Deep rosy pink.

Deep crimson.

Pure white.

Delicate flesh.

Anemonæflora—Rose, buff center.**Albiflora Edulis**—White, cream center.**Bertha Dhour**—Deep rose.**Chinensis Alba**—Double white.**Chinensis Rosea**—Clear light rose.**Cuprea Superba**—Rose, buff center.**Candidissima**—Blush white.**Christophe Achord**—Rose, creamy white center.**Danbenton**—Purplish rose.**Festivia Maxima**—Extra large white, center petals tipped carmine.**Lady Leonora Bramwell**—Silvery rose.**La Vestal**—Blush, buff center.**La Perle**—Rosy white.**L'Esperance**—Mottled rose.**Louis Renault**—Bright rose.**M. Millet**—Deep rose.**Marie Lemoine**—Fine large double white.**Nivea Plenissima**—Blush white.

**RUDBECKIA** (Cone-Flower).

Golden Glow—A distinct, tall growing hardy perennial, grows 6 to 7 ft. high. Foliage deeply cut and handsome bright green. Flower very double rich golden yellow, two to three inches in diameter, borne on long smooth stems forming a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

YUCCA.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—A very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks, three and four feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

TRITOMA UVARIA (Flame-Flowers.)

A splendid half hardy summer and autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange flowering tubes. They may be left in the ground during winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the fall and potted and kept from frost.

Summer and Autumn Flowering Bulbs and Tubers

THAT REQUIRE TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE
KEPT FROM FREEZING.

AMARYLLIS.

Formosissima, Jacobaeae Lily—Crimson velvet color, flowering early in the summer. To be planted out in May in rich ground. The roots are preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

Equestre—Bright salmon pink, with a distinct snow-white blotch at base of petals.

Johnsonii—An elegant variety with crimson flowers, five inches in diameter, each petal striped with white. Flower stalk two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire stalk will open in the most beautiful manner.



CANNA, LARGE FLOWERED DWARF.

CANNAS, LARGE FLOWERED DWARF.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. No one who has a lawn or yard should be without a bed of these beautiful free-blooming Cannas. See our plant catalogue for list of varieties.

DAHLIAS.

Of this useful class of fall flowering plants we offer a choice collection, including the best varieties of the large flowering, Bouquet, Cactus and Single sections. See description in our No. 2 Catalogue.

MILLA BIFLORA (Mexican Star of Bethlehem)

A beautiful free-flowering Mexican bulb, flowers pure waxy white; star shaped, two inches and over in diameter, borne on long slender stems.

TUBEROSE.

Double White—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet high. Late autumn.

Pearl—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size, imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet.

Variegated Leaved—A single flowered variety with leaves beautifully variegated deep green and creamy white. It flowers from two to three weeks earlier than either of the double varieties.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall.

For List of Varieties and Descriptions see our No. 3 Catalogue.

CROCUS.

An universal favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the

edges of the walks or flower beds. They should be planted two inches deep. Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.

CHIONODOXA LUCILLAE.

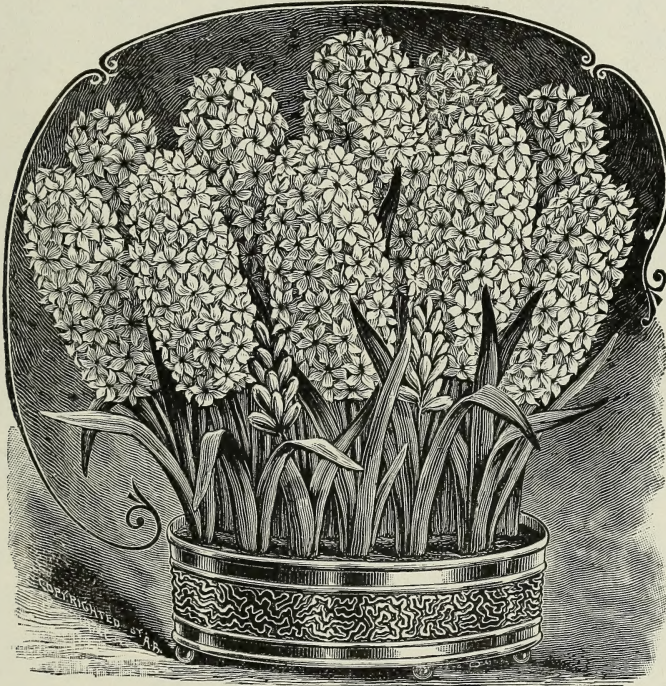
Glory of the Snow—One of the most lovely hardy spring flowering bulbous plants, producing spikes of lovely azure blue flowers, with pure white centers. It is perfectly hardy, and may be planted as edgings to beds or in clumps or masses, flowering very early in spring.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS.

Crown Imperial—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

GALANTHUS.

Snowdrop—This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.



HYACINTHS.

HYACINTHS.

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the early spring flowering bulbs, and is used largely for forcing in winter for cut flower purposes.

JONQUILS.

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

TULIPS.

Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of good tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart.

NARCISSUS.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

Double Varieties.

Alba Plena Odorata—Snow white, exquisitely scented, "The Double White Poet's Narcissus."

Incomparable—"Butter and Eggs," large double flowers, rich yellow, with orange center, fine for winter flowers.

Orange Phoenix—Orange and Lemon.

Silver Phoenix—Creamy white and sulphur.

Van Sion — "The Old Double Yellow Daffodil." Rich golden yellow, one of the best forcing sorts.

Single Varieties.

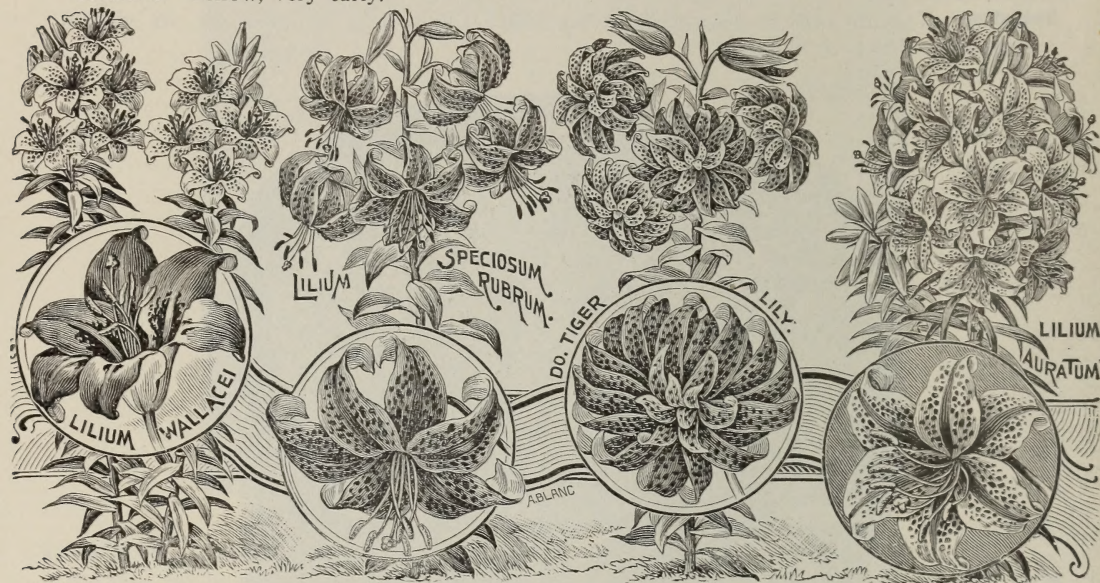
Ajax Princeps—Yellow cream cup.

Bulbocodium, or Hoop Petticoat—Rich golden yellow.

Trumpet Major— Yellow.

Poeticus Ornatus—Large, beautifully formed, pure flowers, with saffron cup, tinted with rosy scarlet.

Obvalaris—Yellow, very early.



LILIES.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum — Gold Banded Lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

Candidum —The old fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

Batemanii —Rich apricot yellow; distinct.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily.)—Flowers large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Longiflorum — Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flower, very fragrant.

Melpomene — Flowers large and abundant, color rich blood-crimson, heavily spotted.

Pardalinum — Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted brownish purple.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily.)—One of our native species grows three to five feet high. Flower brilliant orange red.

Speciosum Rubrum—White shaded with deep rose, spotted red.

Speciosum Album —Color pure white, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals; form perfect.

Wallacei—A magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful clear buff flowers, spotted with black, very distinct.



RHODODENDRONS.



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE